THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 60. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GOLD SENSATION.

North Carolina Ku-klux Klan.

Another Defaulting County Treasurer.

$60,000 Gone "Where the Woodbine," Etc.

Shocking Disaster on the Mississippi

Steam Tug Sunk and Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GOLD SENSATION.

Decline and Fall of the Golden Empire—Amount of Specie on Deposit—Popular Impressions.

Gold was permitted to rest in a state of comparative equilibrium yesterday. Yet the Gold Room had its usual appearance as a nursery for unquiet children. The brokers made various noises, said by some cynical person to be given in imitation of the prowlers of the forest, and seemed to subsist upon their own interminable loquacity.

A visit was made to the vaults of several safe deposit companies, but in no instance was it found that there has been any marked increase in the hoarding of gold. If gold were being hoarded it could be done without the knowledge of the safe deposit banks, as every patron can place his valuables beyond the espionage of the bank officials.

It is hardly likely that capitalists are "loading up" for a rise in gold. If such a state of things existed, the evidences would soon come to the surface.

The reporter succeeded in obtaining an interview with a responsible officer of the Fourth National Bank. He stated that the banks of the city now hold more gold than they have had for years. About $58,000,000 is the sum on deposit in New York. This does not represent the actual amount of coin in possession of the banks, but the aggregate of gold certificates and coin. The gold certificates issued by the Sub-Treasury to depositors of gold make about $35,000,000 of this amount, leaving the banks in actual possession of $23,000,000 in coin.

GOLD WAS NEVER MORE PLENTY

than now, and this is because the Treasury policy has changed. Formerly the department desired to hold coin, but now wish to throw it on the market. The Fourth National Bank yesterday had about $2,000,000 of gold on hand, and the Park Bank had the same amount. The former institution is chiefly for brokers, and the brokers all show heavy balances of gold. People who have been wondering why many failures have not been reported in Wall street, must remember that there is no considerable "short" interest. This is manifest from the plenitude of gold, and from the fact that there have been no strong attempts at a "corner." Then there is no demand for gold; the short interest evidently does not want much of it; merchants are not short, and gold, from its own weight, has sought a natural equilibrium. Speculation may cause it to vibrate, but from the large amount on the market, it will settle at its state of positive rest, which is little above par.

THE FEELING OF INSECURITY

among heavy wholesale dealers in all departments of trade is intense. Operators feel that merchandise is a dangerous commodity until the finances are firm and stable. Brokers in cotton and other products feel the decline in gold severely. No interest, however, has suffered as much as dry goods. This department of trade has gone to sleep. A. T. Stewart, it is asserted, is the only merchant who has done an active business, and his operations have been carried on by forced sales.

THE DEPRESSION EVERYWHERE

is only an external sluggishness, a natural concomitant of a falling market, which will soon be dissipatad in prosperity. It is believed that should gold soon reach par, as there is now every evidence it will, the volume of circulation will be increased, and the insane mania of gold gambling will cease to hamper the mercantile and commercial interests of the country. There is a keen eye everywhere watching the movements of the market, and a feeling that gold as merchandise is about to expire after a nomadic and eventful life of ten years. Gold opened yesterday at 111, and closed after rapid and extreme fluctuations at 111½.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

The Recent Outrages Officially Described—A Reign of Terror.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, gives the following facts in his proclamation of March 7, declaring Alamance in a state of insurrection:—

On the 26th of November, 1869, a citizen of the United States, who was engaged in teaching a school in said county, was taken from his home by a band of men armed and disguised, and was by them cruelly beaten and scourged. On the night of the 26th of February, 1870, a citizen of said county was taken from his home by a band of men, armed and disguised, and was by them hanged by the neck until he was dead, on the public square in the town of Graham, near the court house. And more recently the Postmaster at Company Shops, in said county, an officer of the Government of the United States, was compelled to flee the county, and while absent a band of men armed and disguised visited his house, with the purpose, doubtless, of taking his life, and this within a short distance of Federal troops stationed in said county, not to overawe or intimidate good citizens, but to preserve the peace, and to protect the innocent and the law-abiding. In addition to these cases, information has been received at this department that peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the county aforesaid have been molested in their houses, have been whipped, shot, scourged, and threatened with further visitations of violence and outrage unless they would conform to some arbitrary standard of conduct set up by these disguised assassins and murderers.

The Governor also says:—I have invoked public opinion to aid me in repressing these outrages and in preserving peace and order. I have waited to see if the people of Alamance would assemble in public meeting and express their condemnation of such conduct by a portion of the citizens of the county, but I have waited in vain. No meeting of the kind has been held. No expression of disapproval even of such conduct by the great body of the citizens has yet reached this department; but, on the contrary, it is believed that the lives of citizens who have reported these crimes to the Executive have been thereby endangered, and it is further believed that many of the citizens of the county are so terrified that they dare not complain, or attempt the arrest of criminals in their midst. The civil officers of the county are silent and powerless. The laws must be maintained. These laws are over all. Every citizen, of whatever party or color, must be absolutely free to express his political opinions, and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these violations of law must and shall cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments, State and Federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection.

SCANDALOUS SLANDER SUIT.

A Young Woman Charges a Young Man with Reporting that he had been Married to Her—One of the Most Interesting Litigations on Record.

A very interesting suit to recover $5000 damages for alleged slander was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer. The plaintiff, Delia W. Moore, who is about twenty-five years of age, brings the suit against John S. Bonnell, who is also about the same age. Bonnell claims to be married to Miss Moore, and the slanderous words complained of are that he had told people that Miss Moore was his wife. Bonnell also claims that they were married on the 26th of November, 1864, at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, and in support of this, a copy of the church record was produced in evidence, in the handwriting of Dr. McClintock. Miss Moore denies that she was ever married to any one.

WHAT IT IS ALLEGED THE DEFENDANT SAID.

The first witness was James Pryor, husband of the plaintiff's sister. He testified that Bonnell told him, in January, 1869, that he was married to Miss Moore; that he (Bonnell) could prove it; "that if they were not married she was his mistress;" that the next night he said he would do all in his power to prevent anybody else from keeping company with her, and would stand in front of the door all night if it was necessary to prevent it; that Miss Moore had repeatedly ordered Bonnell out of her house; that he

GOT DOWN ON HIS KNEES

and begged to stay; that he afterwards said he was not married to her, but that he was jealous of her, and would be miserable without her; that he had served in the same company with Bonnell, and that the boys considered the latter a little weak in the head. On his cross-examination he testified that he had threatened to sue Bonnell for circulating reports that he (witness) was married.

STILL INSISTING ON MARRIAGE.

Mr. John D. Robinson, the principal of Grammar School No. 58, testified that he heard Bonnell say the lady in question was his wife; he asked Bonnell why there was no issue of the marriage, and was given a very satisfactory answer; that upon this statement of Bonnell's he told Miss Moore that as the rumor had become so extensively circulated the trustees of the school wished him to inform her that if she could give no satisfactory contradiction of this allegation they would annul her license to teach, and cause her to leave the school; that soon after they requested her to resign. Witness said he had seen the record of which the one (now) presented to him was a copy, in the books at the parsonage of the church; that he had her resign because he was afraid the rumor concerning the couple would injure the reputation of the school if she were retained.

COUNTER CONTRADICTIONS.

That he saw an affidavit made by Bonnell, denying that he was married to Miss Moore (this affidavit was made at her solicitation, to keep her in position); that Bonnell afterwards told witness the affidavit was untrue, and that a few days subsequently he contradicted this statement by saying it was true.

THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY.

Delia W. Moore, the plaintiff, was the next witness. She testified that there was no truth in the statement of her marriage with John S. Bennell; that she never was married; that she never was at St. Paul's Church with Bonnell; that she knew the late Rev. Dr. McClintock, and that he never performed a marriage ceremony in which she participated; that she was in the notary's office in Tryon Row when Bonnell swore to the affidavit before mentioned.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

That he called upon her quite often and that she finally got tired of him; that he did not want anybody else to come to see her; that she finally became so disgusted with him that she ordered him out of the house, and he got down on his knees and tore his hair, declaring his love for her, and that for such statements as he had made she brought this suit.

Several letters from Bonnell to the plaintiff were here offered in evidence, when Mr. Glassey, counsel for the defendant, asked that as he had not had an opportunity to examine them, the further proceeding of the trial be adjourned till this morning.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

A $60,000 Defalcation by an Ohio County Treasurer.

A special telegram from Hamilton, Ohio, March 8th, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—The local sensation here is the unearthing of a defalcation to the extent of sixty or seventy thousand dollars in the treasury of Butler county, Mr. J. C. Lindley, County Treasurer, ever since taking possession of his office, has been in the habit of depositing the funds of the county in the First National Bank of this city, and receiving interest thereon in violation of the law. Information having been lodged with the Auditor of State, Godman, that the affairs of the treasury were being managed rather loosely, he appointed Hon. Charles Reemelin, of your city, a special commissioner, and sent him here to investigate matters. He came here on Monday and took possession of the treasury. Mr. Lindley was sick at the time, but yesterday he surrendered the keys of his safe, and upon opening the same it was found to be empty, and from the best data that can be obtained there are at least $60,000 of the people's money which cannot be accounted for. A number of witnesses have been examined, but, while their evidence goes to show that the Treasurer had allowed his funds to be used by the bank, there is nothing to demonstrate where the missing money has gone. Among those who have been examined by Mr. Reemelin are John B. Cornell, Cashier of the First National Bank, A. C. Sands, President of the Second National Bank, and Col. Geo. F. Elliott. Mr. Lindley to-day sent in his resignation for the unexpired term of the Treasurership, and the same was accepted. A successor was not appointed, but such person will probably be named to-morrow. Mr. Lindley says that if he had not been interfered with he could have adjusted his affairs satisfactorily, but as it is, that the public shall not lose a dollar by him. He says that some time ago he gave his individual check to Mr. Cornell, of the First National Bank, for $25,000, in order to extricate him from a personal difficulty, with the understanding that it was to be returned to him the next day. This, he claims, was held against him, and that the bank now owes him this amount. The testimony thus far shows that when the quarterly examinations of the County Treasury were made, and funds were out, the First National Bank would furnish the desired amount, have it counted and then returned to them. These transactions would seem to seriously implicate the First National Bank. The investigation will be continued to-morrow, and some new developments are looked for.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* assures us that the most honored guest at a recent social gathering in that city was Hon. Jefferson Davis, who has lost none of the graces of manner and brilliancy of conversation for which he has ever been distinguished.

SEVERE.

Mr. Fisk's "Twelve Temptations"—The Worst Thing Yet.

The New York *Times* pays its respects to Mr. Fisk and his new show piece in this pointed fashion;—

We are bound to say that what is called the "Demon Cancan," in the first act, is the most outrageous exhibition we have beheld on an American stage. It is simply obscene. The public have been slowly and insidiously accustomed to a toleration of the indecent until things have reached a pass that calls for a sharp warning. We have long been on the dangerous edge of things, and this "Cancan" of the Grand Opera House goes a long step too far. It realizes, in a word, much that is known of the nastiness of Pompeii, or that is imagined of the mysteries of Eleusinia. It deserves to be deliberately hissed off the stage. It is a disgrace to Mr. Fisk, a foul stain on his theatre and an insult to the modest women of New York, who are invited to countenance it by their presence. More nudity has been seen here before, and licentious looks and gestures have been made too familiar through the medium of opera bouffe. But in this case we have both together; or, rather, we have, in a single gross picture, shameless nakedness and vile portrayal of salaciousness that far exceed what an American theatre has had the temerity to show of either in any previous representation. The ballet of the tournament scene in the second act is not so bad. Even in this the drapery worn by the dancers next their figures is conspicuously transparent. But there is, in this instance, no barefaced impudicity of action, which, as we have said, in the former case transcends our experience, and leaves scarcely anything to speak of to even the most lively imagination.

If no line is to be drawn between what is suitable for public representation and what can only be described as characteristic of the orgies of a bagnio, we submit it is time for the authorities to interfere. It is no exaggeration to say that this "Demon Cancan" is in the latter rather than the former category. Consequently no lady who respects herself can afford to sit in the Grand Opera House and see it; and for young girls and youths to do so is to take so much moral poison. That the scene is really like what a vigorous fancy might depict as going on in certain regions of the space assigned to the damned is no excuse for its public representation. Neither Mr. Fisk nor any other manager has a right to soil the purity of young maidens, to cast an affront upon virtuous matrons, who are led by the expectation of seeing a decent performance to enter his theatre. He, at least, who persists in such a thing after its gravity is pointed out, deserves, if not positive ostracism, the execration of society. We trust that henceforward the audiences will be "black" at the Grand Opera House—that is to say, that no respectable females will attend it.

MIXED UP.

An Abandoned Child Cared for, and an Old Lady Done For.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Wednesday has the following:—

A young married lady, who has enjoyed a state of double blessedness for more than a year past, and to whom an all-wise Providence has not as yet vouchsafed that crowning blessing of connubial felicity, to wit, the darlingest, sweetest little baby that ever was, made a call at one of our hotels a few days since, and there found a beautiful little baby, whose parents had abandoned it, and which she instantly seized and carried off in joyous triumph.

Alas for human happiness, hers was of short duration. In a few days the mother of the child made her appearance and demanded her offspring, which demand was refused. This was in the forenoon, and in the evening came the father of the little waif, who imperatively forbid the return of the child to its mother, and declared he would pay liberally for its maintenance.

An old lady living in the same house took sides with the mother, and a sort of a general scrimmage was carried on for at least half an hour, the result of which was that the nearly distraught young woman, whose brief dream of happiness was so cruelly dissolved, rushed frantically forth in quest of the gentleman with brass coat and blue buttons for protection, who returned with a warrant for the arrest of the high-spirited old lady, who lived with the mother, on a charge of threatening personal violence. The parents of the subject of all this disturbance had taken flight precipitately, and could not be found; so the sympathizing old lady suddenly found herself an inmate of the station-house, where she had abundant opportunity for reflection. Later in the evening, while bemoaning her hard fate, she was agreeably surprised to receive a visit from a friend, accompanied by the turnkey, who unlocked her prison-doors and told her to go home, as her friend had given bail for her appearance before his Honor Judge Straub. She did not wait for a second bidding, but took her departure for home, vowing she'd never take part in other people's quarrels again.

A BOGUS CAPITALIST.

The Latest Confidence Swindle—A Real Estate Fancier on Wheels.

A well-attired man, of portly figure and pompous address, called at the residence of an extensive property owner in Morrisania, Westchester county, a day or two ago, and presented his card, on which was inscribed the name "M. O. Davis." On the appearance of the host he was informed by his visitor (who represented himself as a "capitalist" from New York) that his object was, if possible, to negotiate for the broad acres of the former, the market value of which is perhaps not less than $250,000.

Wishing to dispose of some of his property, and doubtless believing that he had caught a millionaire, the real estate owner readily accompanied the supposed bondholder to a livery establishment in Railroad avenue, where the latter, in tones of princely condescension, ordered the most stylish turnout to be placed at their service. Having driven for some hours over the picturesque lands in question, and after the visitor had concluded to invest largely in the same, the livery stable was duly reached, when the warmhearted landowner insisted on paying for the use of the horse and vehicle, which the real estate fancier, after a slight opposition, and the studious display of what purported to be a well-filled pocketbook, finally assented to.

Next morning the benignant patron again appeared at the livery stable alone, and requested that the horse and wagon which had given himself and "friend" so much satisfaction on the preceding day be again furnished him for a few hours. Having completely disarmed suspicion by appearing in the company of a well-known and wealthy citizen on the day previous, the turnout was cheerfully furnished, and thus controlling the reins over property valued at $500, "M. O. Davis" started in the direction of his prospective estate. Since then hours have chased each other in rapid flight and nights have succeeded days, and although the telegraph has been freely used, the "real estate" man has failed to return with the horse and vehicle, nor is he expected to put in an appearance save "with gyves upon his wrists."

—In reply to an inquiry from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, whether one of his appointees served in the Rebel army, Governor Geary writes that he did not—that he was in Louisiana at the breaking out of the war, and having declined high positions in the Rebel army, sacrificed all his property, made his way through the lines, enduring great hardships, and running imminent risks of losing his life, and joined our army. Moreover, his brother and six others of his relatives also served during the war.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

S A F E!

The Smidt Arrived at New York.

Pennsylvania Border Raid Bill

A Prize Fight at Hudson City.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Safety of the Steamship Smidt.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamship Smidt, from Bremen January 20, which had been given up as lost, is now (11·30) coming up the bay.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Jerry Murphy and Dennis Twopey, both well-known prize-fighters of New Jersey, fought yesterday afternoon in a room in Hudson street for $200 a side and the championship of the State. It was a brutal rough-and-tumble fight, and lasted thirty-five minutes. Twopey was fearfully punished, both his eyes and nose being smashed beyond recognition, and his body severely injured. Murphy received very little damage. This is the third fight that has taken place between these roughs. A large crowd witnessed the brutal exhibition.

FROM THE STATE.

The Border Raid Bill Reported Favorably.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, at a meeting held last evening, decided to report the Border Raid bill favorably. This extraordinary action, after the bill has remained in committee for so long a time, is attributed to the pathetic appeals of a member from Franklin county, who is said to have been affected almost to tears.

The meeting of the committee had been called for the consideration of an entirely different matter, and some of the members were absent. Although the proceedings are not officially announced, it is reported that those who voted in favor of reporting the bill were Davis, Ames, Adaire, Longnecker, Stevens, Josephs, Scott, Keene, and Skinner, 9; and that those who voted against it were Miller, of Philadelphia, Miller of Allegheny, McCreary, Elliot, Darlington, Reinoehl, and Herr, 7; absent or not voting, Webb, Taylor, Parsons, Johnson and Brown.

It is perhaps due to some of the members who voted for the bill to say that they might have done so from sympathy, and may oppose the scheme on its final passage. As the bill has been amended it will take all the proceeds which now accrue to the Commonwealth from every source in the counties of Perry, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton, and Bradford, and devote the same to the payment of damages.

Extent of the Swindle.

The claims covered by the bill exceed four thousand in number, and amount in the aggregate to $1,821,031, distributed among the counties, as follows:—

	Amount Claimed.	*Amount Allowed.*
Perry county	$2,808	$2,640
Bedford county	7,186	7,126
Fulton county	54,421	45,680
Cumberland county	238,400	216,724
Adams county	552,374	507,797
York county	127,669	124,739
Franklin county	838,162	788,734

To this should be added the balance due under the act of 1866, which amounts to $1,128,564, and $118,000 due under the act of 1863, swelling the grand total to $3,067,595. But when the lobbyists once get their fingers into the Treasury they will not stop short of twice or three times this amount, and claims to bring the figures up to that point will be trumped up as soon as it is seen that there is "anything in it."

Fire in Oil City.

OIL CITY, March 11.—A large fire is raging across the creek opposite the Gale House. The large oil tanks are burning and a whole train of car oil tanks have exploded. The oil is burning furiously, and will probably sweep the lower part of the city, the buildings in which are now taking fire.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Another Account of the Jail Delivery.

WHEELING, West Virginia, March 11.—The Kanawha *Republican* account of the jail delivery on the 2d inst. differs very materially from the account given in Marshal Slack's letter to Governor Stevenson. It makes no mention of Ku-Klux organizations, and gives utterance to no alarm. It says that Cox and Whitlaw, the former known as a horse thief and the latter as a counterfeiter, both of whom were in jail awaiting trial, concluded on Wednesday last that it was too long between term and term, and in broad daylight quietly made their exit. It is rumored that somebody turned them out who is now disposed to dispute the statement. The article concludes with a suggestion to change the doorkeepers, and provide a more substantial jail.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11.—Election returns received from 228 towns give Governor Stearns 34,814; Bedel, 25,123; Flint, 7264, and Simmons, 1157. Governor Stearns' majority over all is 1270. Five towns, which last year polled 70 votes—15 Republican and 55 Democratic—remain to be heard from. The Senators elect are 6 Republicans and 1 Democrat. In five districts there is no choice. In the House the Republicans will have about fifty majority.

Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—The house on Public street owned by Mr. Stone, and occupied by Mandley Horton, grocer, was burned at midnight. Loss, $3000; covered by insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 11—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 93; United States five-twenties of 1862, 80¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 46,000 bales, including for export 5000, and on speculation 3000 bales. The stock in port is 871,000 bales, including 135,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 10,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—2·30 P. M.—Cotton heavy. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales will not exceed 7000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy.

LONDON, March 11—2·30 P. M.—Linseed oil £32 5s.

HAVRE, March 11.—Cotton opened quiet; low middling afloat, 129f.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 58f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 11—1·30 P.M.—American securities quiet and steady. Stocks quiet and steady.

PARIS, March 11.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—U. S. Five-twenties opened active at 93¾@93¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; stock afloat 433,000 bales, of which 313,000 are American. California Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d.; red Western, 8s. 11d.@8s. 2d. winter, 8s. 11d.@9s. Receipts of wheat the past three days 5000 quarters, all of which were American. Corn, 27s. 6d. Flour, 20s. 9d. Peas, 37s. 6d. Pork firmer. Lard firmer. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 8d.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Serious Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Robert Coulin was this morning put upon trial, charged with an outrageous assault and battery upon Kate Cahn. The latter testified that one Sunday evening recently she left her home at Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets, on her way to a relative's house across the river, and met the accused, who asked her if she would like to see the ruins of Bruner's mill, she answering that she would.

They started together and she soon found herself in the park, and becoming frightened demanded to be taken back, and began to scream. He seized her by the throat, threw her to the ground and attempted to violate her person. Her cries attracted Officer Roberts, who hastened to her rescue and arrested the prisoner, and, after repeated endeavors at escape on the part of the latter, took him to the guard-house. The young woman there made her statement to the sergeant, and was then escorted to her relative's house.

The defense offered to prove that the accused was very drunk that evening, and knowing this the young woman voluntarily accompanied him upon a long stroll through the Park, but suddenly becoming frightened at her position began screaming, and the defendant tried to quiet her, fearing that the disturbance would cause them both to be arrested. She afterwards spent the evening at the house she had started to, was very lively, made no explanation of her absence, and did not mention this terrible affair, but that the thought of making this charge only originated when she found herself arrested by the Park Guard, and after making her complaint before a magistrate she said the defendant was as drunk that evening as she had ever seen him. On trial.

Acquitted.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of H. G. Burnell, formerly mail agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was tried for stealing letters from the mail, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Lager Beer.

The case before the court this morning was that of the United States vs. 1304 barrels of beer claimed by Henry Muller. This was an information of forfeiture on the ground of fraud, the seizure having been made on the 19th of June last, because 360 barrels of beer were found there which had been brewed by George Keller in the Fourth district, Muller's place being in the Third, and these barrels had not been entered upon the books of either party. On trial.

—Anxiously does the New Orleans *Times* inquire:—"Must man, as the anointed head of the animal creation, be turned from the easy tenor of his way by the railings of these tell-tale women?" And promptly does it answer: "Yea, verily, he must pause and consider, if it be only to condemn."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived, steamships Cambria, from Glasgow; Palmyra, from Liverpool via Boston; and Columbia, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Swed. bark Hermelin, Neisson, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, 26 days from Leith, with railroad iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. bark Prometheus, Bradhering, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, 20 days from Trinidad, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, — days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.

Schr Palos, Shackford, 18 days from Mayaguez and Aguadilla, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr James Martin, Baker, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, 6 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, 15 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffith, from New Suffolk.

Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, from Orient, R. I.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton.

Schr Wm. Tice, Hoffman, from Jersey City.

Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr Volant, Buckalew, from Cedarville.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 10.—Twenty barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

H. D. Walbridge, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Camilla, Hennessey, and Sarah Ann, for New York, with coal.

James McMahon, for Philadelphia, with coal.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 5th inst.

Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Farragut, Clark, and Ada, Belyea, at St. John, N. B., 5th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Jacksonville 1st inst. for New York.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, cleared at Savannah 9th inst. for New York.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Snyder, hence, at Brunswick, Ga., 28th ult.

Schr Adelia J. Cohen, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

Their Origin and History.

Some Account of the Girard Estate, the Franklin Legacy, the Fuel, Boudinot, and other Funds held in Trust by the City.

On the 15th day of June, 1869, an act which had passed both branches of the Legislature was approved and signed by Governor Geary. This act was a supplement to the act of incorporation of the city of Philadelphia, and created a board called the Directors of City Trusts. The act provides that all duties, rights, and powers of the city of Philadelphia concerning all property and estate whatever, dedicated to charitable uses or trusts, the charge or administration of which are now or shall hereafter become invested in or confided to the city of Philadelphia, shall be discharged by the said city through the instrumentality of a board composed of fifteen persons, including the Mayor of the city and the Presidents of the two branches of Councils, and twelve other citizens, to be called Directors of the City Trusts, who shall exercise and discharge all the duties and powers of said city, however acquired, concerning any such property appropriated to charitable uses, as well as the control and management of the persons of any orphans or others the objects of such charity, to the extent that the same have been or hereafter may be, by statute law or otherwise, vested in or delegated to the said city or the officers thereof.

The members of this board have been appointed by a board of appointment, consisting of the judges of the Supreme Court, the District Court, and the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas.

In pursuance with this act, the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the board:—William Welsh, Edward King, Henry M. Phillips, William B. Mann, Alexander Biddle, Charles H. T. Collis, James Campbell, James L. Claghorn, J. Gillingham Fell, Gustavus S. Benson, J. H. Michener, and George H. Stuart. To these are added, by virtue of their several offices, Mayor Fox and Presidents Wagner and Cattell, of Common and Select Councils.

Considerable litigation has taken place upon the questions involved in the passage of the act. The authorities of the city contended that it was unconstitutional on the ground that it interfered with the provisions of Girard's will, the Girard trust being the most important of those affected by the act. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, however, decided adversely to the city, whereupon an appeal was ordered to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending the appeal to that court Councils have passed a resolution deciding not to interpose any factious opposition to the operations of the new board, and have for the present placed the board in possession of all the trust properties now held by the city. The question of the constitutionality of the act will be settled finally at some future time.

The Girard Estate.

This large estate is the most important of those now under the care of the Directors of City Trusts. The conditions and the various items of this trust are given below, as shown by the will of Stephen Girard.

The sum of ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust. The income of this amount is to be used to purchase fuel and distribute the same annually amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in the city of Philadelphia.

The rest of the estate is given in trust to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia for the following purposes:—

Two millions to erect a college building and to endow the same as a place for the habitation and education of orphan children.

The income of five thousand dollars for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue.

The income of the remainder was to be applied to the further improvement of the college, to the establishment of a proper police force, and to the improvement of city property and of the general appearance of the city.

The whole of this residue of the estate was bequeathed to the corporation in trust for the purposes mentioned, except three hundred thousand dollars which was to be paid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whenever laws should be passed by the Legislature enabling Philadelphia to improve Delaware avenue.

The testator prescribed many regulations for the government of the trustees in the management of the estate, but many of the details were left to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia and their successors. The testator also provided that if the devisee should knowingly and willingly violate any one of the conditions mentioned in the will, then the remainder and the accumulation of the estate should go to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except the rents and profits of his real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, which he declared should forever be applied to the maintenance of the college; and he further provided that the Commonwealth should apply such forfeited estate to the purpose of internal navigation. If this request was not complied with, then the remaining estate, not including the rents and profits of the real estate, should go to the United States of America, to be applied for the purposes of internal navigation.

The necessary law was approved March 24, 1832, which enabled the city to carry out the provisions of the will concerning Delaware avenue. The Legislature having thus complied with the condition, the bequest of three thousand dollars was subsequently paid to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

The present proportions of the estate are familiar to every resident of Philadelphia. The following is the assessed value of the real estate belonging to the trust:—

Girard College	$300,000
Real estate in city, exclusive of the College	3,496,980
Coal lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	696,565
Total assessed value	$4,494,545

The following is a statement of the stocks and loans belonging to the trust, on the 1st of January, 1870:—

Appropriated for improvement of eastern front of the city, etc.:—

	Par Value.
United States Ten-forties, 5 per cent.	$4,000·00
Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan	7,300·00
Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	208,600·00
Philadelphia 6 per cent., temporary investment	79,500·00
City Gas 6 per cent. loan	10,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. loan, 1870, 6 per cent.	242,193·84
Other loans and stocks	6,350·00
Total	$562,945·84

(Continued on the Second Page.)

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Residuary Fund—	
U. S. Five-twenties, 6 per cent.	$2,550·00
U. S. Ten-forties, 5 per cent.	10,700·00
Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan	4,305 00
Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	169,800·00
100 shares Philadelphia Exchange Co.	$10,650·00
2900 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.	110,000·00
408 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal	20,400·00
102 shares of same, received as dividend	5,100·00
One certificate Schuylkill Navigation Co. boat loan, 7 per cent., received as dividend	6,600·00
Bond for loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company	10,000·00
Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, temporary investment	100,000·00
Other stocks	5,140·22
Total of Residuary Fund	$447,590·22
Total for improvement of eastern front of city, as above	562,345·84
Loans for purchase of fuel for poor	9,262·05
Loans and cash, comprising legacy of Lawrence Todd, of Illinois	17,107·32
Loans, comprising reserve coal rents, held subject to litigation	13,618·84
Grand total	$1,050,024·27

The receipts of the estate during the year 1869 amounted to $435,308·02, the sources of which were as follows:—

Rents from Real Estate	$278,093·46
" Collieries	102,660·26
" Personal	40,797·90
Timber Leave	7,365·98
Real Estate in Schuylkill County	771·00
By City Solicitor	3,368·48
Lawrence Todd, Legacy	1,966·72
" Income	284·28
Total Receipts	$435,308·02
Balance, January 1, 1869	112,447·35
	$547,755·37
Total Expenditures	490,430·28
Balance, January 1, 1870	$57,325·59

The total amount appropriated during the year 1869 for the support of the estate and payments on its account reached $346,079·06, of which $32,610·50 were expended during the year, leaving a balance merging of $18,268·26. The items of the general and special appropriations for the year, and the amounts paid out on each account, were as follows:—

	Appropriated.	*Paid Out.*
General Appropriations—		
Water rents	$2,000·00	$1,903·50
Taxes	57,000·00	55,080·28
Salaries of officers	10,000·00	9,750·00
Expenses of lands outside of Philadelphia	33,475·00	27,654·16
Permanent improvements	2,000·00	1,682 50
Repairs	29,000·00	21,196·94
Annuities	600·00	600·00
Miscellaneous expenses	17,488·00	16,050·01
Fuel for the poor	505·62	....
Totals	$152,038·62	$134,423·31
Special Appropriations—		
Temporary investment of surplus funds	100,000·00	100,000·00
Alterations to property	6,464·64	4,814·32
Monument to pupils of College killed in battle	6,000·00	6,000·00
Temporary investment of income of funds for improving eastern part of city	80,000·00	79,996·87
Miscellaneous items	1,375·50	1,375·50
Grand totals	$346,079·06	$326,610·50
Expenses of College		165,819·78
Total expenditures of year		$490,430·28

The Girard College—Its Construction and History.

In view of the fact that the Girard College passes into the hands of the new Board of Directors appointed by the new guardians of the city trusts, the old board appointed by the City Councils being done away with, a sketch of its history and construction may be of interest in this connection.

By the will of the late Stephen Girard, which was admitted to probate in 1831, the sum of two million dollars was given for the purpose of building a college for the education and habitation of orphan children. Whatever sum was left of this amount, after the expenses of the building had been allowed, was to go towards its endowment. Besides this, the income of a residue of the estate, after various other public and private bequests had been given, was to be applied to the further improvement and endowment of the college. This residue included all the rents and profits of the real estate in the city of Philadelphia, which it was declared should be forever applied to that purpose. In the will the most minute directions are given for the construction of the college building. The site originally pointed out was the square of ground in the city bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Market, and Chesnut streets. This was, however, changed in a codicil to a farm of five acres, called Peel Hall, situated on the Ridge road, in Penn township. This ground, on which the building was erected, is now in the built-up portion of Philadelphia. Directions were given that the college, with suitable outbuildings, was to be constructed of the most durable materials and in the most permanent manner.

All needless ornamentation was to be avoided. The main building was to be at least one hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred and ten feet wide, with three stories, each fifteen feet high. It was to be fireproof throughout. The floors and roof were to be formed of solid materials, on arches turned on proper centres. Other directions were given for nearly all the details of the work, including the materials to be used, and the design for each particular part. The grounds were to be surrounded by a stone wall capped with marble, with entrances on the north and south fronts. There were to be at least four out-buildings.

The work of building began in July, 1833, and the college was formally opened on January 1, 1848.

The outer walls, staircases, floors, and roof are of white marble, the inner walls are of brick. The exact dimensions are—length, 169 feet; width, 111 feet; and height, 97 feet. The form is that of a Corinthian temple, surrounded by a portico of 34 columns, each 55 feet high, and 6 feet in diameter. The main doors on the north and south fronts are 16 feet wide and 32 feet high. The east and west sides each contain 94 windows. A base of eleven marble steps extends around the entire building. A marble statue in the lower vestibule covers the remains of Mr. Girard. His clothes and furniture are preserved in an adjoining apartment.

There are five other large buildings within the enclosure which are used as professors' residences, dormitories, etc., four of which are of marble, each two stories high, 125 feet long and 52 feet wide. The total cost of the edifices was over $1,930,000. Between the main building and the first one to the east of it now stands a beautiful marble monument and statue, erected in the fall of the year 1869 to commemorate the services of former students of the college who served the country with the sacrifice of their lives during the late war. The officers of the college are a president, secretary, two professors, five male and twelve female teachers, a matron, one assistant matron, and prefects, stewards, physicians, etc. The Board of Directors appointed by the city authorities consists of seventeen members. The first president of the college was the Hon. Joel Jones, who was inaugurated at the opening of the college, January 1, 1848. He was succeeded by William H. Allen, inaugurated January 1, 1850. Mr. Allen held the position for many years, and was succeeded by Major Smith. On the removal of Mr. Smith by the board, the former president, Mr. Allen, was prevailed upon to again accept the charge of the college, which position he now holds.

The first President of the Board of Directors was Mr. Joseph R. Chandler, the second Mr. Frederick Fraley. The number of orphans admitted during the first year was 205. At the close of the year just completed there were 510 pupils in the college. The expenses of maintenance for the first complete year were about $44,000. Last year $171,675 was appropriated by Councils for that purpose, of which $163,819·78 was expended. The course of study is divided into primary, principal, and collegiate departments. The orphans are received between the ages of six and ten years, are fed, clothed, and educated, and between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are bound out to mechanical, agricultural, or commercial professions. During the past year 48 boys were bound out, 6 were expelled, the indentures of 4 were cancelled, and 1 died.

The Franklin Trust.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, by his will or codicil, dated June 25, 1789, and proved on April 23, 1790, bequeathed to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia one thousand pounds sterling in trust, directing the corporation to let out the same upon interest at five per cent. per annum to such young married artificers under the age of twenty five years who had served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia, to assist them in setting up their business. These loans were not to exceed sixty pounds or be less than fifteen pounds to any one person. The testator also directed that at the expiration of one hundred years from his death, part of the accumulated capital of this bequest should be applied to the purpose of introducing water from the Wissahickon creek into the city.

Borrowers of this fund were to pay off annually one-tenth part of the principal borrowed, together with the interest, and a bond was necessary to secure the loan, with the sureties of two respectable citizens.

It was Dr. Franklin's calculation that the £1000 at 5 per cent. compound interest would amount in the course of one hundred years to £131,000 sterling. He therefore directed £100,000 to be expended at that time for the introduction of the Wissahickon water. The water of the city in Franklin's time was derived from wells and springs only. He foresaw that these would fail, but he did not rightly conjecture where the new supply would come from. The remainder, £31,000, left after the £100,000 water appropriation had been made, was to be again let out at compound interest for another hundred years, as the first had been, and under the same conditions. He calculated that at the end of the second hundred years the amount accumulated would be £4,061,000 sterling. Of this sum, at the expiration of the two hundred years, £1,061,000 was to be given to the city of Philadelphia, and £3,000,000 to the State of Pennsylvania. These were Franklin's calculations; but while hoping that the scheme may be found practicable, he also adds in his will these words:—"Considering the accidents to which all human affairs and projects are subject in such a length of time, I have, perhaps, too much flattered myself with a vain fancy that these dispositions, if carried into execution, will be continued without interruption and have the effects proposed."

On referring to the report of the state of this fund it is found that Franklin's fears and not his calculations were correct. His calculations were right, according to the rules of compound interest, but they are based on the supposition that the fund would be incessantly increasing, and that no losses would occur through failure of payment by the borrower or his sureties. It has been found that the money to be loaned was accompanied by so many onerous conditions that few borrowers could be found who would avail themselves of the privilege. The fund was not continually in demand, and had to be invested in securities. Many of these securities have turned out to be worthless, and so the fund has not come up to the expectation. Franklin's supposition was that the £1000 continually augmenting at five per cent. compound interest would amount at the present time to £49,500, or $247,800, and in 1890, the end of the first hundred years, to the sum of £131,500. The last report shows that the actual sum now invested to the credit of the fund is $40,167. A similar legacy of the same amount under the same conditions was made by Franklin to the city of Boston. The same calculations were made for this amount. Directions were given for the disposal of £100,000 of the fund at the end of the first hundred years, for the purpose of public works in the city of Boston, and at the end of the second hundred the fund was to be divided between the city and the State government. This fund, held in trust by the Selectmen and four clergymen of Boston, now amounts to about $40,000, so that the calculations have been found deficient in this case also.

The annual expenses of the Philadelphia Franklin fund amount to $100. The investments are made in city securities. The receipts of the fund in 1867 were $2203; in 1868, $1887; and in 1869, $2015. The appropriations for the city loan in 1867 amounted to $2244, in 1868 to $1833, and in 1869 to $2052. The amount actually invested in 1869 was $2119, leaving a cash balance on hand of $65. The total investment up to December, 1868, was $40,167.

Fuel Funds for the Poor.

Among various minor trusts committed to the oversight of the guardians of the city are several poor funds left by different parties for different purposes. The proceeds of some of these were destined to be used for the purpose of supplying the poor of the city with fuel during the winter months. Some were to enable the city to supply fuel at low value to poor purchasers, and the proceeds of others were to be used in purchasing that necessary and presenting it to worthy applicants.

Mention has already been made of the bequest of Stephen Girard for this purpose. The amount of the bequest was ten thousand dollars. It was bequeathed to the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia in trust, they to safely invest the money in some productive fund, and with the interest and dividends arising therefrom to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same amongst poor white housekeepers and room-keepers of good character residing in the city of Philadelphia. The receipts of this fund during the year 1869 were $594. The expenditures during the same time were $442. There was a cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1870, of $113. The amount of investments for this fund is at present $9089.

One of the first contributions for this purpose was made by the first lodge of Freemasons of Philadelphia, in the year 1793. One-third of the proceeds of the sale of the lodge building, in Lodge alley, was unanimously voted by a meeting of the original stockholders to the city, to be by them applied towards establishing a fund for supplying out of the interest thereof the necessitous inhabitants with fuel during the winter season. This third part amounted to $1533·57.

On August 5, 1793, Mr. Ricketts, manager of a circus, gave towards this fund the sum of $430, and on May 19, 1796, the additional sum of $201, being the proceeds of two benefits taken at his establishment for that purpose.

The fees and fines of the Mayor's court from the years 1796 to 1800, amounting to $307, were also voted to the fund.

The sum of one thousand pounds left by will of John Bleakley was added to the fund. The will was proved September 21, 1802. The original conditions were, "to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, as a fund to procure fuel during the winter season for poor housekeepers, *widows.*"

The executors of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in 1804, in accordance with the will of that lady, paid to the Treasurer of the city the sum of $2278·59, which was added to the fuel fund. This was a balance of the estate after the payment of debts and legacies. This legacy was for the benefit of the poor of the city, without any distinction of person or color.

These amounts, excepting the Girard fuel fund, have all been united in one, called the City Fuel Fund. The receipts from these united amounts during the year 1869 were $337, and the expenditures $322. The cash balance on hand is $113. The present investments for all of the funds combined is only $6700.

By an act of Assembly approved March 18, 1847, the Spring Garden Association was empowered to sell a certain lot of ground, and after paying all incumbrances thereon, and the debts of the association, was directed to invest the balance of the purchase money in the corporate loan of the district of Spring Garden. The commissioners of that district were directed to apply the interest of the investment to the purpose of supplying with fuel the poor of that district residing east of Broad street. The lot and building were situated at the northeast corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets. The amount thus obtained has been kept as a separate fund, and at the present time the investments are $3300. The receipts during 1869 were $192 and the expenditures $171.

Dr. Elias Boudinot, by his will admitted to probate November 3, 1821, devised certain timber lands in Centre county to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, in trust to apply the rents and income to and for the beginning of a fund, or to aid one already begun, for supplying the poor inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, also the householders who are not able to provide it for themselves, with fuel during the winter season, at a price not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of wood during the preceding summer. This being under different conditions, was kept as a separate fund. The amount invested is $7200. The receipts in 1869 were $4706, the expenditures, $2339. The balance remaining on hand January 1, 1870, including the payments received from those benefited by the fund was $3617.

Esther Waters, by will dated March 25, 1820, and proved July 5, 1833, bequeathed to the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Township of Northern Liberties, the sum of five thousand dollars in trust, to invest the same and expend the income annually in the purchase of firewood or other fuel for the poor. The receipts of this fund during 1869 were $565. The payments in the same time were $602. The cash on hand at the present time not invested is $630. The total investments are $10,464.

George Emlin devised two annual groundrents, one of ninety pounds and one of forty pounds, to the managers of the Hospital and Bettering House of Philadelphia, jointly, in trust, to apply the income to purchase fuel, and to distribute the same to poor widows, such as are not assisted by any public charity. Subsequently the managers of the hospital relinquished to the Guardians of the Poor all their estate and interest in the premises. The amount invested to the credit of this fund is $7835. The receipts during last year were $236, and the expenditures $2637. A cash balance is on hand not invested of $333.

Other Poor Funds.

Mr. Thomas D. Grover, by his will bearing date February 23, 1849, bequeathed and devised to the commissioners and inhabitants of the district of Southwark all of his real and personal estate, charged with the payment of certain annuities, except some personal effects, in trust for the following purposes:—First. From the income to appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars for the purchase of soup and bread, and to distribute the same during the winter season among poor persons residing in the district of Southwark. Second. To appropriate the income of the balance in the purchase of fuel, and in the months of January, December, and February annually distribute it among white widows of respectable character who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark, and to no other description of widows. Third. Upon the failing in of any of the annuities to apply the incomes appropriated for payment of the same for the like purchase and distribution of fuel.

The testator directed that the corporation should sell his lots whenever they should become salable for building purposes, on perpetual ground-rent, and that if there should be at any time any law to prevent the creation of perpetual ground-rents, then to sell them by public outcry. The investment of this fund is $88,531. The receipts in 1869 were $4412; the payments, $4598. A cash balance is on hand of $145.

John Scottin devised to the city a certain annual ground-rent of twelve dollars in trust, to deliver to the poor annually, on the 23d day of the second month, twelve dollars' worth of bread. This trust remains as originally created. The investment amounts to $200, and the twelve dollars is annually expended.

Archibald Thompson, in 1799, left from a residue of his estate an income of seventy-five pounds to be devoted, one-half to the purchase and distribution of bread in the month of December, and the other half for a like purpose in the month of February. The surviving executor of the estate directed by will that the account of this trust should forever be kept separate on the books of the treasurer of the corporation, so that the money might never be blended with the moneys of the corporation, nor be used for any other purpose whatever. The receipts of last year from the fund were $144, the expenditures $53. The cash balance is $288, the investment $3334.

James Dutton left a similar trust. A residue of his estate was bequeathed, the income of which was to be applied to the aid, comfort, and support of the poor in the township of Northern Liberties. It was directed that the money was to be laid out in the purchase of clothing, food, and fuel. $2383 were received last year as the income, and $2652 were expended. The amount of investments is $5100, and there is a cash balance of $487.

William Carter devised certain ground rents to the city, amounting to about £17, for the use and services of the almshouses and the relief of the poor people. Besides this a yearly ground rent of £6 was bequeathed for the use of the poor in the city, those whose names are on the poor-book as well as others. The following is the present state of the fund:—Amount of investments, $1259; receipts in 1869, $65; expenditure, $19; cash on hand, $111. A poor fund left by Ann Armitt amounts to $300. Its receipts last year were $18, and there is $180 cash on hand.

A soup fund was bequeathed to the city by Paul Beck in 1844. It consisted of an annual ground rent of $500, which is annually distributed between the soup societies. The investment is $8333.

The Wills Hospital.

Another of the city trusts is the fund created by James Wills, who by his will, which was duly admitted to probate on the 26th day of January, 1825, devised as follows:—"All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, both that which I now hold, and all that I may hereafter acquire, I give and bequeath to the Mayor and corporation of the city of Philadelphia, for the time being, and their successors in office forever, in trust, for the purchase of a sufficient plot of ground in the city of Philadelphia or in the neighborhood thereof, and thereon to erect, or cause to be erected, suitable buildings and accommodations for an hospital or asylum, to be denominated 'The Wills Hospital for the relief of the indigent blind and lame.' The funds thus appropriated are to be put out on good mortgage security, or city stock, and after expending the necessary sum for the lot and improvements heretofore mentioned, the income of the remainder is to be exclusively applied to the comfort and accommodation of as many of the indigent blind and lame as the income will admit of, after defraying the necessary expenses incident to such an establishment. And to the aforesaid Mayor and corporation of the said city and their successors in office is intrusted the duty of appointing trustees or managers, and all other matters and things in anywise appertaining to the due fulfilment of the aforesaid bequest, the right regulating the establishment, and insuring the right application of the funds to the purposes heretofore stated, and for the sole use and benefit of the indigent blind and lame, giving preference to those persons resident in Philadelphia and its neighborhood."

In accordance with these directions the corporation has had the hospital building erected on Race street, above Eighteenth. The income of the remainder of the fund has been applied as directed by the testator. The folowing is the state of the fund:—Amount of investments, $84,000. Receipts in 1869, $9,382. Payments, $9753. Cash balance on hand January 1, 1870, $175.

The validity of this bequest was disputed by the heirs at law of James Wills, and on the 21st day of March, 1831, judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in favor of the corporation.

Miscellaneous Trusts.

John Bleakley, who was also one of the contributors to the fuel fund, by the same will bequeathed one thousand pounds to the city, to be used as a fund to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of the yellow fever. The General Assembly, by an act approved April 16, 1836, authorized the city corporation to appropriate and pay the annual income of this bequest to the managers of the Wills Hospital, but provided that at any time the fund or income should be required for the purposes specified in the will, then it should be so appropriated. At present there is $11,850 invested, and $10 cash. The income last year was $600, and the payments $618.

John Scott, of Edinburg in 1816, made two bequests to the city, one of $3000, to be used for the same purposes as the Franklin legacy, the other of $4000 worth of city stock, the interest and dividends of which were to be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions. The premiums were not to be more than twenty dollars each, and with each was to be given an engraved copper medal. The following is a statement of the condition of the two funds:—For the $4000 fund: Investment, $20,000. Receipts in 1869, $1115. Payments, $1244. Cash balance January 1, 1870, $177. For the $3000 fund: Investment, $13,398. Receipts in 1869, $675. Payments, $679. Cash, $81.

Elliot Cresson, by his will bearing date in the year 1837, provided as follows:—"I give and bequeath to the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia the sum of $5000, in trust, as a perpetual fund, the income of which I desire shall be annually, forever, expended in planting and renewing shade trees, especially in situations now exposing my fellow-citizens to the heat of the sun."

The investment of this fund is $5000. The 1869 receipts were $300. The cash is $1599. There were no expenditures.

A separate fund is made of a ten thousand dollar bequest of Stephen Girard, bequeathed to the Philadelphia Controllers of Public Schools, for the use of schools upon the Lancaster system in the First School District of Pennsylvania. Of this $9000 are invested. The last annual return was $594, which was the amount expended. There is also $297 cash.

Besides the foregoing trusts there are several smaller ones. One of B. McMahan has $500 invested, $48 cash, $29 annual receipts, and no expenditures; another, that of J. J. W. Morris has $667 invested and $280 cash, but no payments or receipts; another, of D. Claypoole, also without receipts or payments, has $533 invested and $2 cash. These are for different purposes, but both in amount and object are of very little importance.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 HESNUT Street,
117 Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS.
Important to Book-keepers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED),
Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.
PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	109,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	5,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	26,000·00
Bills Receivable for insurances made	323,100·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$166,318·38
Cash in Drawer	972·76
	169,291·14
	$1,959,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	109,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREEMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	993
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 22 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN DARROW	JESSE LIGHTFOOT
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH R. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 24 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 309 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Errington,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthim
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

SEWING MACHINES.
REMOVAL.
THE PARHAM
SEWING MACHINE CO.
HAVE
REMOVED
FROM
No. 704 CHESNUT St.
TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,
224, 226 and 228
SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at
12 28 12t
Wholesale and Retail,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—I. A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc., etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 26

WANTS.
TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this un

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society was held yesterday.

—Mrs. Margaret English, residing at Ninth and Federal streets, fell in the yard of her house yesterday, and broke one of her legs.

—John Stokes, 80 years of age, residing at No. 237 Bainbridge street, was badly burned last evening by his clothes taking fire from a lighted candle. He was removed to the Hospital.

—The alarm of fire last evening, at 7 o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of some materials in the cellar of a house of Joseph Lewis, Marlborough street, below Belgrade street.

—In the Wilmer case the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict that Hester Wilmer came to her death from injuries received at the hands of Levi Wilmer, and the husband was committed for trial.

—Policeman B. Mullen, of the First district, was yesterday put under $2500 bail by Alderman R. R. Smith, to answer the charge of having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon Mrs. Elizabeth Fishbourn, residing at No. 1615 Shippen street.

—On Tuesday next the Committee of Councils on House of Correction will visit the River Farm, at the mouth of Pennypack creek, containing eighty acres of upland and sixty acres of meadow land, which is offered as a site for the proposed House of Correction for $25,000.

—Last night the twenty-third anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School was held in the church, Green street, above Tenth, which was filled to its greatest capacity. Rev. J. B. McCullough, pastor, presided, and the exercises were edifying and pleasing.

—The closing exercises of the Night School for Artisans took place at the Central High School last evening in the presence of the Controllers of the Public Schools and a large number of the friends of the institution. Addresses were made by James H. MacBride, M. Hall Stanton, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Edward Shippen, George L. Buzby, and Professor George I. Riche.

—At a meeting of employing house painters the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the standard wages to be paid by the members of this association be fixed at three dollars per day of ten hours from the 1st day of March until the 20th day of October, and at $2·50 per day from the 20th day of October to the 1st day of March, to be paid only to such journeymen house painters as may be worth that sum, all others to be rated in accordance with their worth."

—A meeting of colored persons took place last evening at the Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of devising plans for the celebration of the day to be set apart in commemoration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Reynolds Price was appointed chairman, and G. De Young, secretary. A preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the object of the meeting, and expressive of their gratitude for the freedom of the colored race. An address was made by Isaiah Wears, after which the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

—Last evening farewell services took place in the Central Presbyterian Church (N. S.), Coates street, below Fourth, on which occasion addresses were made by Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, pastor; Rev. Samuel Duffield, and Elders Sanderson and Griest. There was a large congregation present. This church was built thirty-six years ago, and has been sold to the German congregation, St. John street, below Green, for $18,000. The members of the Central Presbyterian Church will worship in their new and handsome building at the northeast corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, which will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. The services last evening in the old building were of an interesting character.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—Senator Sherman expects to pass his Funding bill to-day.

—It is likely General Butler's Georgia bill will pass the Senate.

—Missouri has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

—General Alcorn was yesterday inaugurated Governor of Mississippi.

—The Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis, resumed specie payments yesterday.

—The prosecution of General Burbridge, of Missouri, has been abandoned.

—Taxes on fire insurance companies will be reduced by the Ways and Means Committee.

—General Butler has prepared a bill for the admission of Texas on the same terms as Virginia.

—An Indiana schoolmaster has killed one of his pupils by striking him on the head with an iron poker.

—Colonel Baker's action in respect to the Indians is fully indorsed by the citizens of Montana Territory.

—A war party of Gros Ventres and Assiniboine Indians has set out to take vengeance on the Piegans for stealing their horses last winter.

—By an accident on the Erie road, near Wellesburg, N. Y., yesterday morning, one man was killed and a number of others seriously injured.

—On Tuesday next the Reconstruction Committee will again discuss Tennessee affairs. It is believed a majority is in favor of reconstruction.

—A discussion relative to the State Treasury investigation took place in the Senate yesterday, and it was decided to compel General Irwin to testify.

Foreign Affairs.

—An international exhibition of fans is to be held in London. What next?

—Espartero is expected in Madrid, and is spoken of as a candidate for the throne.

—Mountainous icebergs were encountered by the steamer New York on her voyage from New York to Southampton.

—Charles Dickens visited Queen Victoria by invitation yesterday. It is said he has been tendered a peerage or baronetage.

—Ex-Governor Letcher of Virginia has published a statement respecting the proposed monument to Stonewall Jackson, saying $50,000 is needed, and that no local or sectional views restrict the scheme—that it is national in its design, and the North has cordially responded to the appeal, and the East and the West are moving. It is proposed to erect a memorial chapel at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, and, should the funds collected permit, a statue in bronze or marble, "to transmit to coming generations the features, form, and expression of one whose name and virtues are alike known and honored throughout the civilized world, and who was a bright exemplar of whatever was true and noble, and of good report among men."

—Iowa has been compelled to discharge a "lady" teacher in one of its public schools for drunkenness.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the School Controllers, asking for the purchase of the lot on Wood street adjoining the present school lot. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, relative to making the footways on Market street, from Front to Eighth street, 10½ feet wide. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Shermer offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to require the owners of property to pave Cumberland and Jasper streets. Referred.

Mr. Marcus offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Trusts and Fire to report by ordinance a method for better securing fire-alarm boxes. Adopted.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably an ordinance creating a Department of Port Wardens, with an amendment that port wardens be appointed by Councils.

Amendment agreed to and bill passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, an ordinance relative to increasing the salaries of judges. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Franciscus, an ordinance to provide for surface drainage in front of the State House building. Referred.

The bill making the annual appropriation to the Board of Health was read and referred to a special committee of five.

The following bills from Common Council were disposed of:

One changing the names of certain streets in the Twenty-fourth ward. Passed.

One for curbing and paving of footways on Long lane, Mifflin and Federal streets. Passed.

One requesting the Mayor to return to Councils the names of all pawnbrokers. Passed.

One changing the name of Mary street to Park avenue. Passed.

One relative to the opening of America and Stiles streets and Ridge avenue. Passed.

One for the repaving of William street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater. Passed.

One for the construction of sewers in Wister and Main streets. Passed.

One requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill relative to macadamizing Alleghany avenue. Indefinitely postponed.

One relative to the payment of Benjamin F. Duncan for claims in the construction of sewers. Passed.

One relative to lines and grades of streets in the Twenty-second ward. Passed.

The ordinance authorizing a loan of $1,000,000 for the extension of the Water-works was considerably discussed, but its further consideration was postponed.

The consideration of the bill of appropriation to the Board of Port Wardens for 1870, and to pay the deficiencies of 1869, was postponed.

A resolution was adopted tendering the use of Independence Hall for a public reception to Vice President Colfax.

A supplement to the ordinance approved October 3, 1854, relative to supplying the city with water, authorizing the increase of the inspectors in the Water Department, was passed.

A resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bonds of ex-Controller Getz was adopted.

A resolution permitting W. J. Phillips to place wires on the poles of the police and fire alarm telegraph was adopted.

Also, according to I. P. Morris the right to erect telegraph lines on certain streets in the city. Adopted.

Also, a resolution authorizing the opening of Cresson and other streets. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received asking for the use of Independence Hall for Vice President Colfax, in order to receive his friends, on the 25th inst.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution granting the use of Independence Hall to Vice President Colfax. Agreed to.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, reported back an ordinance for an appropriation for the erection of schools. Referred to Committee on Schools.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to inquire into the practicability of erecting a new station-house in the Fifth district. Referred.

The school bill having been returned by the Mayor, Mr. Bardsley moved to reconsider the vote. Agreed to.

He then moved to strike out $23,000 in item No. 150, for salaries for teachers, and insert $33,000. Agreed to.

The bill as amended was then agreed to.

The subject of the public buildings was then taken up.

Mr. Martin withdrew his motion of last week The subject was then laid upon the table.

The following Select Council bills were taken up:

A resolution reorganizing the Water Department was agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation to the Water Department. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing Robert H. Adams to construct a turnout from the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Agreed to.

An ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to reduce licenses of the Second and Third Street Railroads for one horse cars. Agreed to.

Also, one for the laying of water pipe on Haverford road and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one providing for the collection of outstanding taxes. Agreed to.

A resolution to have Decatur street placed on the plan of city property. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution providing for the protection of the fire alarm telegraph boxes on the telegraph poles. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution giving the right of way to fire companies running north and south, in order to prevent accidents. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of George Getz, late City Controller. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee of Highways, presented a resolution for the opening of Cresson street and Manayunk avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Forty-third street and Eighteenth street. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of Committee of Police, presented a resolution granting the right to W. J. Phillips of placing a telegraph wire on the poles of the police and fire alarm telegraph. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution granting permission to Israel W. Morris to place telegraph poles and wires on certain streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented a resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of the subject of granting permission for the placing of a fire alarm box at Thirty-second and Walnut streets. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Incidentals.

—The Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* is enraptured with the ice, "from a foot to eighteen inches thick, clear and hard as crystal, and free to all comers," now being taken from a lake in its immediate neighborhood.

—A writer, who is more newspaper correspondent than clergyman, but who has nearly swung around the circle of the denominations as the latter, says in a recent letter that the people in this region are so fitful and fickle, and there is so little permanency in settlements, that the wonder is that any man who can shovel coal or drive an express wagon is willing to run the risks of a pastorate.

—Judge Carpenter decided at Charleston, S. C., on the 4th inst., that a note drawn payable six months after the declaration of peace between the United States and Confederate States of America could not be collected, as no peace had been declared "between those Governments." Exceptions were taken, on the ground that the close of hostilities was a virtual declaration of peace.

—A Connecticut reporter, who recently attended a wedding, apparently for the first time, writes that when he looked upon the bride "in her sweet grace and with her gentle ways, he felt like going into the shadowed gardens of imagination, and gathering there the rarest roses of language—roses half asleep in their buds and half awake as they swelled to bloom from slumber—and adorning her wedding wreath, already full with the blessings and repeated blessings and bridal offerings of loving friends."

—The Selma (Ala.) *Times* chronicles with evident satisfaction "a righteous judgment and swift punishment" by "Providential interposition," a negro having stumbled while attempting to carry off a stolen sack of corn, and the weight of the corn having broken his neck. But the *Times* adds that his negro accomplices took the corn and carried it off. It seems strange that they should have escaped without similar swift punishment under such peculiar circumstances.

—The Prescott (Arizona) *Miner* gives a partial list of the persons murdered by Indians in that Territory since March 4, 1864. The list contains the names, so far as they could be ascertained, of 103 victims, and the *Miner* expresses the opinion that if it could obtain the names of all the persons killed in the Territory since its settlement, at least 200 more would be added to it; while 200 have been wounded, more or less seriously, since the beginning of 1864. The *Miner* does not care to inquire into the robberies committed by the Indians, and consoles itself with the thought that "hundreds of the murderous race of savages that infest the Territory have been sent to their long home, and will t rouble the white men no more."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·19 | MOON SETS..... 1·56
SUN SETS..... 6·02 | HIGH WATER..... 8·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York via B.	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
America	Southampton	New York	Mar. 1
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 1
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
C. of Washton	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 12
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Samana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar. 19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via Il.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 12
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 12
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 17
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 17
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co. —not as before.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr A. S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Charleston, do.
Schr W. Butman, Smart, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Chas. P. Stickney, Mathis, 10 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, 2 days from New York, with barley to Whitney & Son.
Schr William and James, Outten, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Ann E. Carll, Tyler, 9 days from Charleston, with phosphate to Charleston Mining Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, 2 days from Millville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Wallace, Jordan; Nimbus, Kelley; and Centaur, Foster, for Philadelphia, remained at Liverpool 25th ult., loading.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 8th instant.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 8th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steam-yacht Clifton, Chadwick, hence, at Jacksonville 3d inst.
Bark D. H. Watjen, Deetjen, hence for Bremen, was towed up to Bremerhaven 8th inst., badly damaged by ice.
Bark Lalla Rookh, Sutherland, hence, at Flushing 24th ult.
Brig Union, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 25th ult. lat. 35 12, long. 71 30.
Schr Orion, Osborn, from Belfast for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th inst.
Schr David B. Streaker, Vangilder, at New York 9th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.
Schrs R. S. Miller, Hiawatha, J. Stroup, J. S. Hewitt, R. G. Whilden, A. Truedell, J. G. Babcock, G. Nevenger, J. Satterthwait, M. Vandusen, R. K. Vaughan, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.
Schr J. F. Durfee, Perkins, from Fall River; J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Greenport; and Nightingale, Berry, from Orient, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.
Schrs Henry B. Hall, for Boston; S. A. Staples, White, for New London; and Carrie Marston, Davis, for Dighton, all from Philadelphia, at New York 9th instant.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst. for Wood's Hole, to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River; A. F. Kindberg, Chase, from Providence; C. E. Smith, Hanson, from Norwich; Paugusset, Waples, from New Haven; and J. H. Booth, Harris, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 9th inst.
Schrs Annie May, for Boston; M. J. Brooks, Hughes, for do.; N. H. Benedict, Allen, for New Haven; and C. Merrick, Hand, for do., all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that on and after the night of April 9 proximo, a "Fixed Light, varied by Flashes," of the system of Fresnel, showing a bright flash at intervals of thirty seconds, will be exhibited at Tarpaulin Cove Lighthouse, Vineyard Sound, Mass., instead of the fixed light now shown.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 25

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 229 S. NINTH Street,
9 5 Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 3m 6m No. 23 N. SECOND Street.

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PATENTS.

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Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
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(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
R. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 1o mwsam

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N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
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FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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9 4 thstu5 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
9 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

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FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and P. O. Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
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J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and steam tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of the following three-feet Sewers, viz:—On the line of Market street, from Forty-second to Forty-third street; on Ontario street, from Thompson street to Girard avenue; and on Ninth street, from Norris to Diamond street; thence along Diamond street to Franklin, and thence, on Franklin street, to the south curb-line of Dauphin street; and on Third street from Pine to Gaskill street; also a sewer of two and a half feet diameter on Wilson street from the southerly curb-line of York street to the sewer in Dauphin street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the amount, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.
All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 10 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1870.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May next, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons, should it be required.
So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding six hundred (600) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.
Proposals must be made out in duplicate, on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Delivery of Coal."
Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.
The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and
3 7 6t Quartermaster U. S. A.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
2 9 6 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 40 South SECOND Street,
2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 1 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 540 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
2 24 1 JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 10 1m DIXON'S, No. 2 S. EIGHTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 1m FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SÆNGERBUND
BAL MASQUE,
TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.
Price of Tickets, $5, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady.
Additional Ladies' Tickets $1 each.
GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Carriages will set down heads South and take up heads North.
Spectators Ticket to Family Circle or Gallery, 50c.
Tickets to be had at C. Andre & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut streets; L. Meyer, No. 1425 Chesnut street; Bookstands of Continental Hotel and Girard House. 3 5

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 11,
CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
OLIVER TWIST; OR, THE PARISH BOY'S PROGRESS.
Concluding with the screaming farce,
TURNING THE TABLES.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Benefit of C. A. McMANUS.
MISS LAURA KEENE APPEARS ON MONDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 11,
The Management takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to twelve nights, with the eminent Artist, MR. CHARLES FECHTER, who will make his fifth appearance in Philadelphia, Supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
In Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet..... Mr. FECHTER
Ophelia..... Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
Laertes..... Mr. F. C. BANGS
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON—OTOROON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8.
FIRST WEEK OF LOTTA.
THIS, EVERY EVENING, AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
LOTTA in six different characters, with Songs and Dances.
LOTTA MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
In preparation, LOTTA'S New Piece,
HEARTS' EASE.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
Unanimous Approbation by the press.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
FRIDAY, March 11, MISS MULTON,
OR, EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT,
and LES PETITES MISERES DE LA VIE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 12,
LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE.
(WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?)
Seats at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Admission $1.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
The famous LAURE—JOHN, CHARLES, EDWARD HENRY, and M'lle LAURE. Mr. W. H. MAFFLIN, WONDERFUL RIZARELLI BROTHERS, DeROSA Grand Ballet Troupe, etc.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Famous Gigantic Minstrels Introduce
First Time—New Afterpiece, Tommy Dodd.
Re-engagement for One Week More,
Great Comedian, Mr. Hughey Dougherty.
Benefit Friday, March 11, of Mr. Hughey Dougherty.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY SORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTION

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

DEFAULTING NAVAL PAYMASTERS

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution, the following names of naval paymasters who are reported by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department as defaulters to the amounts specified:—A. McC. Bishop, $3941·31; B. J. Cahoone, $23,799·41; Washington Irving, $76,637; W. G. Marcy, $121,837·99; T. C. Masten, $1261·81; Emanuel Mellach, $35,470·60; Richard Washington, $30,817·42; C. H. Lockwood, $24,226·57; Charles W. Hassler, $2304·07; W. C. Blackwell, late acting assistant paymaster, $123,588·62. It is thought that some of these may yet be able to get their accounts straightened, and Secretary Robeson states that there are others who are reported as deficient for various amounts, but that their returns are not as yet complete enough to class them as defaulters.

The amounts given above figure up to more than half a million dollars, which suggests the serious inquiry whether some additional safeguards cannot be devised to protect the Government from the dishonesty or carelessness not only of naval paymasters, but of all who have the handling of the public money. There is a possibility and a probability that some of the smaller deficiencies reported in this instance by the Secretary of the Navy may be attributed merely to the want of proper attention on the part of the paymasters in keeping their accounts, but with regard to the large amounts, the only reasonable presumption is that the temptations offered by the constant handling of much money has been too great for the virtue of those to whom it was entrusted. The system of keeping accounts adopted by the Treasury Department is perhaps as perfect as can be devised, at least so far as the army and navy are concerned, and it is practically impossible for a paymaster to commit a defalcation to any large amount without being discovered. He is also under bonds for a large sum, and every practical method of protection seems to have been devised by the Government. It is absolutely necessary for carrying on the operations of the army and navy to place in the hands of the paymaster money and goods often exceeding greatly in value the amount of their securities, and then the Government has to rely upon the system of checks provided by the method of keeping their accounts. If the amount of the bonds were to be largely increased, it would be impossible to find men to fill the position of paymaster, and the Government is consequently often obliged to run some risks, and to trust this class of officers to an extent that is not warranted by their securities. That the Government has lost so little through the negligence or dishonesty of army and navy paymasters is highly complimentary to the paymasters themselves, and is a proof of the excellent working of the existing method of keeping their accounts. That any naval paymasters should be able to abstract from the funds committed to their charge amounts as large as some of those named above, shows, however, that some additional check ought to be devised. A very effectual method of putting a stop to peculation, and of giving paymasters an additional idea of the responsibilities of their office, would be to prefer criminal charges against the gentlemen who are reported as deficient, and all others who may not be able to straighten their accounts in a satisfactory manner, and to lock them up in the penitentiary for a term of years, as a punishment for their own misconduct and as a warning to others. Indeed, it would be to the advantage of all branches of the public service if men who handle the funds of the Government could be made to feel their responsibilities in the same manner; for there are men in offices of trust and honor who unfortunately are only to be deterred from helping themselves to the money committed to their charge by the fear of such a punishment as we have indicated. Greater care, too, ought to be taken in the approval of the bonds of men who accept positions of pecuniary responsibility, so that there will be a reasonable amount of certainty that the Government will be able to recover to that extent at least. We hope that such an investigation will be ordered in the cases of these defaulting offices as will lead to their punishment, unless they can give a satisfactory account for every cent of the money intrusted to them. This is due to the honest men in the Paymasters' Corps, and to the people of the country whose money has been appropriated.

THE POST OFFICE.

There seems to be some misunderstanding in reference to the removals of employes now being made at the Post Office. Postmaster Bingham recommended some months ago to the Postmaster-General a plan by which more expedition could be secured in the delivery of mail matter throughout the city, and recommended the consolidation of the five large city sub-post offices with the central office, and the transportation of the carriers, either by street cars or wagons, to their several routes. This plan has been approved by the Postmaster-General, and will go into effect during the present month. Embraced in the plan submitted, was the statement that the services of some fifteen clerks would be rendered unnecessary, and that the salaries of said clerks would have to be paid for the transportation of the carriers to their routes.

The removals now taking place are in view of the execution of the order approved by the department consolidating the stations with the central office. Instead of any effort being made as a dodge in the interest of the Postmaster, as stated in our Washington despatch of yesterday, General Bingham is endeavoring to do for the interests of the city and the efficiency of local mail delivery what few public officers possessed of the power of patronage would do, namely, recommend the discharge of a body of employes because rendered unnecessary by the adoption of his plan. Since he has been in charge of the Philadelphia Post Office General Bingham has introduced many valuable improvements, and he has labored to reduce the management of the office to a perfect system, so that both the Government and the public can be served in the most efficient and least expensive manner.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The latest information that has been received with regard to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by the British steamer Bombay, under the command of Captain Arthur Wellesley Eyre, only tends to confirm the first opinion that was formed with regard to the conduct of that officer. The testimony of Captain Eyre before the court of inquiry at Yokohama gives an unequivocal denial to all the charges brought against him. He swears positively that he neither saw nor heard signals from the Oneida, and that he had reason to believe from the effect of the collision on his own ship that only slight damage was done. But the man who would run down a ship and leave her to sink with all on board without stopping to offer assistance would not hesitate to lie about it, and there is evidence to prove that Captain Eyre did lie. The signal guns of the Oneida were heard distinctly in Yokohama, and an officer of the British navy who went on board of the Bombay immediately after her arrival at Yokohama testifies that Captain Eyre said to him, "*I have to-night cut the whole quarter off a d—d Yankee frigate, and I served her bloody well right, for I met her as I came up running out with her helm a-starboard;*" and the steward of the Bombay stated immediately after the arrival of the ship that the Oneida had been run into, and a hole cut in her to the water's edge, so that he could see the men carrying some person on deck, and that she must have soon gone down.

It appears from all the evidence brought forward that the Bombay had the right of way, and that the officer in charge of the Oneida's deck was immediately to blame for the collision. This, however, is no excuse whatever for the conduct of the British captain, who undoubtedly ran away from the wreck in the expectation that he would escape identification in the darkness, even if any of his victims should survive to relate the disaster. It was a cold-blooded piece of brutality that admits of no extenuation whatever, and it is gratifying to believe that the force of public opinion will probably compel the British authorities at Yokohama to punish the offender, even if they should feel disposed to shield him.

A despatch from Washington announces that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transportation of dutiable merchandise, in bond, by the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, between the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and Keokuk. This is an important step in the right direction, but it should be followed up by the grant of authority to transport imported merchandise between New York and Philadelphia, and the other cities named, in bond, immediately after their arrival in the United States, and before the duties are ascertained. Under such a system the custom house business of the country would be transacted at the ports where the goods are actually needed, and the injurious results of the artificial concentration at New York would be avoided. Importers would not be unwillingly compelled, as they are at present, to dance attendance upon the officials of that sink of iniquity, the New York Custom House. The work of examining and appraising goods, by being distributed among a number of offices, would be honestly done, and the Government would no longer be defrauded, as it is now, out of a very large proportion of its gold revenue. It is a matter of astonishment that the Senators and Representatives of the secondary ports have so long permitted New York to aggrandize herself at the expense of their constituents. It requires but a small degree of wisdom and effort on their part to prick the bubble of the pretentious greatness of the metropolis so far as it is founded on importing interests, and to restore to every large city its just share of foreign commerce. Now that the Secretary of the Treasury has provided a safe means for the internal transportation of foreign goods, Congress has only to enact that such transportation may be made before the goods are submitted to the examination of the corrupt officials of the New York Custom House.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking the appointment of cadets out of the hands of members of Congress, and making it competitive. We hope it will be able to systematize this reform. Only youths who are peculiarly well fitted for military service should be sent to West Point. That institution would have been rendered practically useless long ago if it had undertaken to educate all the weak sprigs of humanity that Congressmen have attempted to quarter upon it. The only thing that has saved it has been the severity of the mental and physical tests applied to the cadets, which have fortunately driven away a large number of incapable Congressional appointees. But for this safeguard the nation would have had merely sickly sheep to lead its army of lions. If another safeguard is added, viz., the appointment of the best cadets that can be selected by examining boards—merit and stamina, and not favoritism controlling the selection—West Point will become more useful than ever, and the country will be spared the humiliation of such exposures as were made during the late investigation.

The Committee appointed, amid a great flourish of trumpets, to investigate the circumstances connected with the passage and veto of the Metropolitan Police bill, yesterday confessed in the House that it had not succeeded in getting a quorum to attend its sessions, and never would succeed, and it was accordingly discharged on account of its confessed incompetency to transact the business with which it had been entrusted. This lame and impotent conclusion is not unexpected, but the result is none the less disgraceful to all concerned. Each side is evidently afraid to let the people know the whole truth, and they have smothered the investigation because, if it had been vigorously conducted, their constituents would have learned too much of Harrisburg rascality.

The Hon. James L. Alcorn, who was yesterday inaugurated Governor of Mississippi under the new *regime*, was born in Illinois in the year 1817, when it was still a Territory. His parents, who were originally from South Carolina, removed from Illinois to Kentucky when he was quite young, and some years later he again changed his abode, emigrating to Mississippi, in which State he has continued to reside. Previous to the war, he was a successful practitioner at the bar, and being a popular speaker and well to do in the world, figured somewhat in public affairs, his political affiliations being with the old Whig party. During the Rebellion he served in the Rebel army, but at its close "accepted the situation," like General Longstreet and others, and has ever since acted with the Republicans, his former connection with the Whig party naturally leading him into antagonism with the Democratic party. At the election held in November, 1869, he was the radical candidate for Governor against Judge Louis Dent, a brother-in-law of President Grant, who was at the head of the conservative ticket. The total number of voters registered for the election was 176,792, of whom 100,682 were colored and 76,110 white. Governor Alcorn received 76,143 votes, and his competitor only 38,133. Soon after the result of the election was known, he was requested by General Ames, the Military Commander of the State, to assume the Provisional Governorship, but he declined doing this in a letter which proclaimed his opposition to military rule, and his earnest desire to see the State restored to the control of her own citizens and her nominal place in the Union. Governor Alcorn has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to a seat in the United States Senate for the full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1871, on which day he will succeed Revels, the present colored Senator.

Shall We Try the Experiment of an out-and-out Democratic government in this city and State? The following paragraphs from the New York *World* will perhaps assist our taxpayers in making up their minds how to answer this query:—

"The Governor of the State of New York receives for one year's services $4000; the Secretary of State, $2500; the Comptroller, $2500. Peter B. Sweeny, City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, receives a yearly salary larger than the aggregate salaries of Governor, Comptroller, and Secretary of State. Peter B. Sweeny also has received, plus his salary, for five minutes' labor in drawing one check in 1868 and another check in 1869, the following sums:—

1868.....$46,726·91
1869.....36,318·39

"Is the Albany *Argus* of the opinion, are other Democratic journals of the State of the opinion, that this is purely a local matter—an affair in which the Democrats of the State have no concern—whether a Legislature Democratic in both branches shall permit to be paid to a single county officer, besides a salary larger than the aggregate salaries of the three highest officers in the State, $83,045·30 for ten minutes' work?"

The California Legislature has been asked to charter a new company to lay a cable from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, by way of the Sandwich Islands and Brooks Island. This is not intended to complete the Collins Russo-American line, but to be independent of that project.

"Mark Twain" is tranquil. He publishes a card in the Buffalo *Express*, denying the report that he is about to withdraw from that journal, and says:—"I am prospering well enough to please my friends and distress my enemies, and consequently am in a state of tranquil satisfaction."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Friday, March 11, 1870.

The public attention is still absorbed in the course of the gold market, and much alarm is felt as to the probable result of the excitement which has prevailed for the last two weeks or more. The rejection of that clause of the Funding bill providing for the establishment of foreign agencies for the payment of interest on the new bonds gives general satisfaction, but it will add to the difficulty of its final passage, and no doubt also interfere with the success of the scheme, if it should chance to receive the assent of Congress. There is a tendency in the gold market to a reaction, which cannot be very agreeable to the vision of those who are troubled with "resumption on the brain."

In the loan market there is an utter lack of feature. Money is abundant and rates easy.

Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113⅛, and fluctuated up to noon between those figures and 112⅝. The market is excited, and a good deal of selling on the part of small holders.

Government bonds are rather quiet, the sales being mainly on foreign account, but prices show a material advance.

At the Stock Board there was some activity, but bonds were very quiet.

City sixes were dull but steady at 100 for the old issues and at 101¼ for the new.

In Reading Railroad there were moderate sales at 48·69 and 48¾, b. o. There was some inquiry for Pennsylvania Railroad, and sales were made at 56⅝@57. Sales of Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54½; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 27⅝.

There were small sales of Lehigh Navigation at 31 and Girard Bank at 60. The balance of the list attracted but little attention.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N	101⅛	100 sh Leh N	31		
$6000 Amer Gold	112⅝	200 sh Ph & E	27⅛		
$6000 do	112¾	100 sh Read R	48⅝		
$4000 Susq Bds	45	100 do	48¾		
40 sh C & Am R	118	100 do	48⅞		
25 sh Girard Bk	60	100 do	48⅞		
200 sh Penna R	57⅛	300 do	48⅞		
	10t	57	500 do	48⅞	
100	do	56⅛	300 do	48·69	
200	do	56⅜	500 do	48·69	
23	do	57	100 do	48·68	
2	do	57	200 do	48·69	
11	do	57	1000 do	48⅝	
100	do	56⅜	100 do.60d.baf30	48·69	
2 sh Leh Val	54⅜	8 sh N Cent R	48¼		
	do	54¾			

Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111½; do. 1864, 109⅞@110; do. 1865, 110@110⅛; do., July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do., July, 1867, 109⅝@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109⅝@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅝@111¾. Gold, 112¾@112¾.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@115; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 110@110⅛; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do. do., 1867, 109⅛@110; do., 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@107⅛; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@112. Gold, 112⅝.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@115; do., 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅝@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109⅝@109¾; do. 1868, do., 109¾@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@107; U. S. 5 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅝@112¾; Silver, 111⅛@112⅝. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@965; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $750@765.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113	10·20 A. M.	113⅛		
10·01 "	113⅛	11·22 "	112⅞		
10·05 "	113⅛	11·19 "	112⅞		
10·07 "	113⅛	12·15 "	112⅞		
10·08 "	113⅛	12·30 M.	112⅞		
10·09 "	113⅛	12·08 P. M.	113⅝		
11·14 "	113	12·07 "	112⅞		
10·16 "	112⅝	11·10 "	113		

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, March 11.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111; do. 1864, do., 110; do. 1865, do., 110; do. do. new, 109; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; Canton Company, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅜; Erie, 25; Reading, 97⅜; Adams Express, 69; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123½; Western Union Telegraph, 83½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Friday, March 11.—The Flour market is dull, but quotations are unchanged. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·37½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·26. Rye is quiet at 98c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—The receipts are light, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 90@91c. in the cars and from store; and 93c. afloat. Oats attract more attention. 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 54@55c.

No sales reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed offering. Sales at $7·62½@8; and some to go out of the market on secret terms. Timothy is nominal. Nothing doing in Flaxseed.

Whisky is quiet. We quote at $1@1·12 for wood and iron-bound packages.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 11.—Cotton dull at 21c. Flour dull, but prices firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1·22@1·25. Corn—white, 92@94c.; yellow, 92@93c. Oats, 55@57c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Provisions firmer, but unchanged. Whisky—better feeling at $1·01 for wood and $1·02 for iron-bound.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BOYS'

CLOTHING,

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AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

EVERY VARIETY OF YOUTHS' WEAR, MADE IN HIGHEST STYLE, AND OF THE FINEST GOODS.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTIF BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.
SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
General approval by the public of this
GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART
"With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"
CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10.
Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ BENEFIT OF LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.
Five Illustrated Lectures of Travels in Oriental and Bible Lands, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, late U. S. Commissioner to Asia:—Tuesday Evening, March 8, Arch Street M. E. Church; Wednesday Evening, March 9, Wharton Street M. E. Church; Thursday Evening, March 10, Third Street, Camden, N. J.; Friday Evening, March 11, M. E. Mariners' Bethel; Saturday Evening, March 12, Tabernacle M. E. Church. Tickets, 25c. 3 8 4t*

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—THE Citizens opposed to the erection of the Public Buildings on Independence Square will meet at the Hall N. W. corner MARKET AND MERRICK Streets, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
A. R. PAUL, President.
Stephen B. Poulterer, Secretary. 10*

☞ THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held at the American Academy of Music on SATURDAY, 12th March, at noon. Valedictory by Professor Meigs.
B. HOWARD RAND, M.D.,
It Dean of the Faculty.

☞ THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will hold their Twentieth Annual Commencement at MUSICAL FUND HALL on SATURDAY next, March 12, at 12 o'clock M. Valedictory Address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. The public are respectfully invited. 3 8 4t*

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
March 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
3 8 10t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DILLER, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
3t

☞ NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, Camden, on SATURDAY, the 26th of March instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
3 4 11 18 25 4t
W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *static* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unrivalled reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf 6

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
E. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 291 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
A REPETITION OF
PROF. HENRY MORTON'S
GREAT LECTURE ON
SOLAR ECLIPSES,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 14.
For the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, illustrated by NEW, BRILLIANT, and STARTLING EXPERIMENTS.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 3 10

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 2 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS { Adults.....50 cents
Children, under twelve years.....25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 14t

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICE UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.—CAROLINE TALBOT and SARAH JENKINS, Ministers of the Gospel in the Religious Society of Friends, will hold a meeting, in the NAZARETH M. E. CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Vine, on SATURDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Young Men are particularly invited to attend. It

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603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were $18
" " "	$16	" $20
" " "	$18	" $22
OVERCOATS	$12	" $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE Mansion, with 12 acres of land, replete with all modern conveniences, near a station on the N. P. R. R., and within half hour's ride of the city. Apply No. 111 S. WATER Street, below Chesnut. 3 11 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET.—STORE CONNECTING WITH NEW HOTEL.
No. 1506 CHESNUT STREET.
Suitable for Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Apply on the premises from 10 to 12. 3 5 6t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $350. Inquire on premises. 1 26tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to L. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 16 tf

ROOMS, 133 BY 32 FEET, WITH 100 horse steam-power, to rent, N. E. corner TWENTY-SECOND and WOOD Streets. 3 5 6t*

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REAL ESTATE BROKER,
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"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
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3 2 12t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

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Galleries of the Arts,
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THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

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Family Sewing Machine,
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
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PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
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3 8 6mwf PHILADELPHIA.

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HANS BREITMANN'S BALLADS.
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Bankrupt Stock of White Goods.
We offer to-day bargains in
PLAID NAINSOOKS, 18¾ to 44c.
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VICTORIA LAWNS, 25 to 37½c.
BISHOP LAWNS, all prices.
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Direct from a large Bankrupt Importer, and MUST BE SOLD.
Also great bargains in PIQUES at 25, 37½, and 44c.
Also, some tremendous bargains in double width BLACK ALPACAS, 22c.
Double width BLACK ALPACAS, 31, 37½, 50c. to $1.
OUR 50c. BLACK ALPACA is the choicest make of goods in the market, of unsurpassed quality and finish.
3 7 6trp
ELDER, WALTON & CO.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwfJ TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers. Wax Figures, Etc. 3 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses. Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 5

CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, SMALL LOT CHOICE
HAVANA CIGARS,
FOR SALE BY
C. & C. M. O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,
3 10 6trp* No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN EITHER A Mercantile House or Counting Room of a Manufactory, by a young man between nineteen and twenty. Has some experience in business, and satisfactory reference. Address "Clerk," Evening Telegraph Office. 9 8

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION to teach in a private family or seminary two hours daily.
Address J. T. B.,
9 6* Evening Telegraph Office.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1870.

Taking the Kingdom of Heaven by Force.

The Fulton street prayer-meetings are very commendable. They do good. It is productive of a pure and peaceful feeling to know that every noon you can step aside for a few moments into a spiritual atmosphere, and that, even if you are not good yourself, you may mingle with the good; and although I would not imply that there are no hypocrites at these meetings, or that the standing up "to be prayed for" is never officious and egotistical, I am morally certain that many chance attenders there go away refreshed. The panting hart finds its water-brook there.

But sometimes the hart pants too much for public endurance, and the chairman tries to shut off the water brook. An incident like this happened only the other day. A worshipper, endowed to an unusual extent with the power of praying, plumped down on his knees, and heedless of the five-minute signal (meant to restrict the long-winded), went on praying without giving any evidence of letting up. The more he prayed the more he perspired, and the wrestlings of his spirit were evident in the purple of his complexion and the working of his fingers. In vain the leader of the meeting tinkled his bell, and finally in despair gave out the first two lines of a popular hymn; in vain the congregation started the tune, and sang the hymn to its conclusion. The pleader prayed on, and at length dim murmurs of "put him out" (such as you hear at a theatre when some one in the gallery bursts into a horse-laugh at the wrong ime) began to spread over the house. Even his did not affect the man upon his knees piritually speaking, he remained unput out nd the only remaining remedy was to physi ally eject him. With some difficulty this was ccomplished, and two policemen of a serious urn of mind stood at the door to prevent his eturn.

Mrs. Freligh's Diamonds.

Mrs. Freligh is the name of the notoriety to whom allusion was yesterday made as having brought before the Tombs Police Court a charge of theft against a Broadway jeweller. In some respects this is one of the most remarkable cases ever brought before a New York court. It is rendered so by the publicity attaching to the name of her husband as being the manager of the Bowery Theatre, and by the extreme candor which characterizes the lady's confessions. O cheek! thou god of the nineteenth century, how many peccadilloes are with impunity committed by those who put their trust in thee! If I had a son I should advise him by all means to travel on his check. It is a through ticket anywhere. Genius may do a little; talent may do more; tact is of immense service to any one; but check is indispensable. With either of the first three you stand the chance of sitting down to ten-cent cakes and coffee. With the fourth you dine royally at Delmonico's.

Poor Jim Jubilee.

Everything relating to this distinguished person is interesting—from the fact that the backs of his vests are made of black satin to the latest charge upon which he made his appearance in court. It is therefore interesting to learn that a person named George W. Pierce has been trying to blackmail him in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The plan he took was to send anonymous letters and to threaten Erie's life if the sum is not forthcoming. Damocles' jack-knife seems to be forever suspended over Jim Jubilee's head.

Mr. Foster's Thirteenth Temptation.

Some weeks ago Mr. Joseph C. Foster came to this city from Philadelphia, accompanied by his daughter, and took board and lodging with a Mrs. Tisdale, in Brooklyn. His ostensible reason for leaving Philadelphia—that paradise of separate homes where they call rubbers "gums," and indulge in other one-syllable monstrosities—was the superintendence of and the production of that spectacular *chef d'œuvre*, *The Twelve Temptations*, at the Grau Opera House. According to Mrs. Tisdale's affidavit, Mr. Foster, while causing the public to succumb to his *Twelve Temptations*, succumbed himself to a thirteenth one, and that was not to pay his board. She therefore procured an order for the attachment of his portion of the property connected with the theatre, such as scenery and wardrobe, and also of his share of the proceeds of the piece. I don't pretend to know the merits of the case, and can only say that when they have New York or Brooklyn landladies to deal with, Philadelphians who are not lawyers ought to borrow a portion of that sharpness which is generally supposed to attach to members of the legal profession hailing from the City of Brotherly Love. Mr. Foster, if I remember aright, used to be one of the healthy, heavy old men who did the "bless-ye-be-happy" business at the Chesnut Street Theatre. He ought to have made money out of the *Twelve Temptations*, I will not say for Mrs. Tisdale's sake, but for his own.

Caught at Last.

I allude to John Smith. I have watched the career of this individual for many years. In looking over the police records yesterday, I saw that he had been arrested and held for trial on account of stealing a tub of butter and a cheese. Philadelphia papers please copy.

The Arion Chorus.

On one or two occasions I have remarked that Parepa-Rosa, although incomparably great as a concert singer, was much more of a business woman than an operatic artist. Without being exactly her own treasurer, she knows precisely how much money comes in and how much goes out. Her recent expedition to this city, from Baltimore, in order to sing at an entertainment given by the Arion Society, provoked an admiring paragraph from almost every newspaper in this city. In fact, it was a simple business operation, and if attention to one's private business deserves public commendation, then was Euphrosyne most praiseworthy. She simply sang for the Arion Society, on condition that the Arion Chorus should sing for her during her approaching opera season in this city. That chorus will keep its promise next week on the occasion of the production of *Der Freischutz*.

An Unelevating Elevator.

A couple of young men who are not as well known to the police as they would be had their names been published, rested, one or two midnights ago, on the topmost of the front steps of the Astor House. Owing to an obliquity of vision for which champagne was not altogether irresponsible, they mistook that locality for the elevators of the hotel. After the lapse of some minutes one of them complained of feeling giddy, and attributed it to the rapid motion of the machine.

"Yes," responded his companion, "it's shooting up like a rocket. We must be near the roof."

"This way, gentlemen," exclaimed the voice of one of the stalwart Stetsons.

The stalwart Stetson was accompanied by a posse of porters, through whose united exertions the champagne Charleys were shoo-flied to their dormitories. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Oliver Twist* and the farce of *Turning the Tables* will be performed this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and on to-morrow evening Mr. McManus will have a benefit.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will personate "Hamlet" this evening.

A matinee performance of *The Octoroon* will be given to-morrow.

On Monday Mr. Fechter will appear as "Ruy Blas."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Little Detective* will be represented this evening, with Lotta in six different characters.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will appear this evening in *Miss Multon* (*East Lynne*) and *Les Petites Miseres de la Vie*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive bill of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE PANORAMA of "The Pilgrim" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of the Fifth Street M. E. Church.

X. T. K.—Mr. B. B. Duane will repeat his humorous entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany" this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER orchestra will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

A GRAND CHORAL CONCERT in aid of the Baptist Home will be given to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music. A very interesting performance may be expected, and as the object is a most worthy one, we hope that there will be a full attendance.

The Richings Troupe in New Orleans.

The success of the English Opera, since the opening of its present engagement in this city, has been the subject of general notice. We ascribe this, in a general way, to the intrinsic merit of the "Richings Troupe." In a special sense, however, we would call it the result of the universal anxiety that has been aroused since the moment of the first announcement of the appearance of the Caroline Richings Opera in our midst. In a community so peculiarly musical as that in which we live, it would have been strange indeed if a reception showing, beyond question, the popularity of the English opera, had not been accorded to it. It is not only from the large audiences that each night attend the Varieties Theatre that we draw this moral, but also from the brilliant merit of the troupe as a whole. *Apropos* of this we would like to say that, at the matinee of yesterday, Eichberg's comic opera of the *Doctor of Alcantara*, we specially noticed in this opera the vigor and perfection of the chorus. No better mingling of the sololists and the general choristers could be given, we take it, anywhere. If for nothing else, the *Doctor of Alcantara* merits a second representation, which, we trust, will not be declined by the management.—*N. O. Times, March 6.*

Incidentals.

—California has a newspaper known as the Watsonville *Pajaronian*. The newsboys are shy of it.

—Virginia City is to be the scene of a waltzing match for a purse of $1000 and the championship of Nevada.

—With a due regard to the requirements of Lent, a Portsmouth, N. H., fisherman caught on the 4th inst. a codfish weighing 125 pounds.

—A physician and an undertaker reside in the same house in Boston, and it occasioned an awkward mistake a day or two ago.

—There was another death from *trichinæ spiralis*, making the fourth, in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday. The sickness was caused by eating raw pork.

—The Louisiana Democratic State Committee proclaims that "there is no middle ground, except for those who are on the road to the common enemy."

—A Bangor man weeps for his fifth wife. To prevent misapprehension it should be added that he weeps because she is dead, and not because he is in search of her.

—Four young ladies and a young man were on Sunday week baptized in Rum river, Minnesota, while the thermometer marked 12 degrees below zero.

—Out in Nevada, they say that, when a white man kills an Indian he presents him with a ticket of admission to the red man's happy hunting-grounds. Thus facetiously do they intimate that he is in truth a dead-head.

—The Louisville *Journal* wants the author of "Shoo fly" shot, and the Troy *Times* asks what shall be done with those who sing it in the streets? Wouldn't Stop-Cox be effective?

—It is rumored that Deweese, the carpet-bagger cadetship seller, from North Carolina, will be succeeded in Congress by James Harris, a negro. The exiled member finds this even more harris-ing than expulsion.

—The Terre Haute *Journal* calls the "comic theatre" in that city a "dead beat show" since they posted "no free list" on the door. The *Journal* certainly occupies (*terre haute*) high ground.

—It is stated that Sam Collyer was so severely injured in the recent prize-fight that he is likely to quit this earthly tabernacle. He said he was perfectly willing to stand "the hazard of the die," but didn't think that Edwards would throw "fives" every time.

—Four statues are to be placed upon the new City Hall of Detroit, representing Justice, Industry, the Arts, and Commerce. The first, twelve feet high and cut from sandstone, has been completed.

—Schools were kept in 5052 districts in Michigan last year, and were attended by about 270,000 children. The average length of the schools was 6 3-10 months. They employed 2354 male teachers, at an average salary of $47·71 per month, and 7892 females, averaging $24 55 per month. The total expense was $2388,119.

—The Delaware peach-growers are already making preparations for the transportation of their crop the coming season. They ask that the price for carrying a car load of peaches of 16,000 pounds from Dover to Jersey City be reduced to $100, and that the empty baskets be returned free of charge. The growers also say that they are unwilling to pay cartage from Jersey City to New York when fruit is sold in the former city.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SPRING OVERCOATS! SPRING OVERCOATS!—
BLUE, OLIVE, GREEN,
BROWN, DRAB, MIXTURES OF CASSIMERES,
CLOTH AND MELTONS!
A splendid variety at
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 610 Chesnut street.

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 723 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facilities.
☞ Postscript. }
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

GALLAHER—CATTELL.—On the 9th instant, at the Broad Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1402 Christian street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. WILLIAM T. GALLAHER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY J. CATTELL, of Chester, Pa.

KING—GREGER.—November 13, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. WILLIAM T. KING, of Philadelphia, and Miss KATE AMELIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel Greger, of Manayunk.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 9th inst., JOHN DOUGHERTY, son of the late Philip Dougherty, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, No. 724 S. Eighth street, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

FRAZIER.—On the 6th instant, ROBERT FRAZIER, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Williamson Lodge, No. 369, A. Y. M.; Humane Lodge, No. 14, A. O. G. F.; Man's Beneficial Society, No. 3; also Hope Hose, Resolution and Friendship Fire Companies, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 Ods street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARLL.—On the 10th instant, JOHN C. MARLL, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1819 Spring Garden street, on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

THOMAS.—On the 11th instant, J. VANDYKE, son of Jos. M. and Annie L. Thomas, and grandson of the late J. D. Naisby.

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 8th instant, LAURA PARMELIA TOWNSEND, wife of Samuel D. Townsend, and eldest daughter of Francis and Jane Shepherd, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1325 N. Eleventh street, above Thompson, on Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock. Services at the Tabernacle Methodist Church. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WALKER.—On the 9th instant, at Eckley, Luzerne county, Pa., EMMA M., wife of the Rev. James Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Henry Green, No. 321 Reed street, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
3 11 fm5t* CHARLES BUTLER, President.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 3fi

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE STATE.

Shocking Mining Accident.

HAZLETON, March 11.—A shocking accident, by which a miner named Edward S. Sweeney was instantly killed, occurred at Audenried this morning.

It appears the unfortunate man, in attempting to jump on a car coming out of the mine, missed his footing, and, falling between the car and ventilation gate, was crushed in a horrible manner.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Excitement—113¾.

NEW YORK, March 11.—There was great excitement in the Gold Room to-day. Gold opened at 112¾, rose to 113¾, and receded to 112⅝. After 12 o'clock the room was thrown into convulsions by telegrams from Washington that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs would to-day report a resolution in favor of according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. This rushed the price up to 113⅝, and a scene of excitement followed which baffles all description.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 10, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	99 14
From Port Carbon	1,348 04
From Pottsville	46 19
From Schuylkill Haven	2,548 16
From Auburn	824 12
From Port Clinton	505 14
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	1,750 16
From Allentown and Alburtis	146 03
Anthracite Coal for week	7,261 19
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,398 02
Total for week paying freight	14,660 01
Coal for Company's use	327 13
Total all kinds for week	14,987 14
Previously this year	661,126 01
Total	676,113 15
To Thursday, March 11, 1869	639,635 00

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 25

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

Meyer von Bremen, Schreyer, Zamacois, Plassan, Conaud.
A. Achenbach, Herbstheffer, Desgoffe, Escosura, Peorus,
O. Achenbach, Bakalowice,
Carl Muller, Ferrandis.
Hildebrandt, Hamilton,
Vautier, W. T. Richards,
Amberg, Nicholson,
Toussaint, Ramsey,
Bensell, Reimer,
Carl Becker, Tait,
Lejeune, Lanfant de Metz,
Herzog, Rapp,
Kuwasseg, Accard,
Paul Weber, Lassalle,
Carl Hoff, Jacobson,
Grosse, Brendel,
J. H. L. De Haas, Hoguet,
Flamm, Hamman,
Klombeck & Willems, Dieffenbach.

GREAT ART SALE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, will be offered the finest and most important collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever shown to the Philadelphia public, being the entire importation of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., which will be sold without reserve, together with that of Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, which must also be sold on account of an early departure for Europe on business connected with his house.

The Paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold at the

HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.
3 5 6t

Brillouin. Braith, Arntz, Salentin, Otto Meyer,
Baumgartner, Geisler, Hengsbach, Paulsen, Kraus,
Bosch, Carl Hubner, Seipel, Kollits, Gesselschap.

N. B. Pictures on exhibition day and evening.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

3 10 2t PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. 1 13

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

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THE APPROACH TO SPECIE PAYMENTS—THE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The news comes from Washington that at a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the decline of gold and the financial situation of the country were subjects of discussion; that all the members agreed that our condition and prospects are most favorable, and that no measures would be taken by the administration to force specie payments. This is a common sense and practical view of the matter. The less Government interferes just now with the currency or the gold market the better. The steady decline of gold and approach to specie payments are altogether independent of Government action. The condition of the country and state of trade are the causes of the fall of gold. If we reach specie payments within a short time, as many believe we shall, that will be brought about through the abundant resources of the country and by the natural laws of trade. If there should be a reaction and specie payments be deferred a little longer the same natural laws will govern, and it would be unwise for Government to interfere. History furnishes many examples of the folly of governments attempting to force specie payments. Great Britain passed through terrible disasters in consequence of such attempts after the long wars with the first Napoleon were ended. It is a sensible conclusion, therefore, of the Cabinet at Washington not to meddle with the currency or to force resumption, but to let the country and people work out the problem for themselves.

All the members of the Cabinet agree that the financial situation of the country is most favorable. Well they may. The revenue has been coming in at the rate of nearly a hundred millions a year in excess of the expenditures, an enormous floating war debt has been paid off within three or four years, and the standing debt has been diminished some two hundred millions since the war closed. But the most remarkable fact is that the people have been able to bear enormous taxation to accomplish all this without great suffering or murmuring. Such taxation or such demands upon the people of any other nation would have caused the greatest distress. No other country, probably, could have borne what this has. None could have sustained or overcome in so short a time such financial difficulties. The natural wealth, productive industry and recuperative power of the republic are equal to any demands or the most trying emergency. Whatever may be thought of the administration or whatever credit may be due to it for faithfully executing the revenue laws, the happy condition of our national finances and the approximation to a specie basis are to be attributed principally to the industry and wonderful resources of the country.

Even with regard to specie payments the people are taking the initiative. The Government stands in the background and waits the result. Business men in different parts of the country are giving change to their customers in specie. This is particularly so on or near the Canada border, where silver is abundant and approximates the value of currency. In the city of New York specie is paid out now in the way of change at several places of business. The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed by telegraph that in Texas and Northern Louisiana actual resumption of specie payments has taken place, and that currency and coin are taken alike without distinction for cotton. In California, we know, coin has been in circulation for some time, and the greenbacks have been an article of trade. Thus we see the tendency and desire generally toward specie payments. This being the case, nothing can prevent the early consummation of the object but some change in the course of trade or some extraordinary disturbance in the world.

People are somewhat puzzled, it is true, at the constant and daily decline of gold, and the speculators in Wall street hardly know what to expect in the future or how to act. Some attribute the existing state of things to one cause and some to another. There are several causes operating. The export of cotton during the last few months has done much toward paying for our imports. The production of the precious metals to the amount of sixty or seventy millions a year has had its effect. But the appreciation of the credit of the Government abroad, which has caused an extraordinary demand for our securities in Europe, has paid the balance of trade and made exchange more in our favor. Considering the high rate of interest American bonds bear, it is probable this demand will continue. We should not be surprised, therefore, to see gold exported to this country and exchange being in our favor. Under this state of things there is no reason why we should not reach specie payments. Of course we should have then, with the amount of the precious metals brought into circulation in addition to our present currency, an easy money market and a general stimulus to trade and enterprise. Whether we can remain on a specie basis and go along swimmingly in this way will depend upon the future productions of the country and the maintenance of peace throughout the world. For the present all looks well and promising. The balance of trade is favorable, and that rules the money market and the price of gold. Let us look to the future, however, and maintain, if possible, the financial position we hold by increasing our products and exportation of them.

THE PIEGAN SLAUGHTER AND ITS APOLOGISTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We can well understand how a friendly fraternal feeling, and a certain professional pride, quite proper in its place, should lead some of the army officers in Washington to uphold and approve the late massacre in Montana. They feel, and we all feel, that the Indians are a cruel and relentless foe, who must be struck hard if struck at all, and that their brutalities are as exasperating as they are hideous. For all that, the Piegan slaughter, as actually conducted, seems to us wholly indefensible.

It is indefensible on two grounds, first, by reason of its needless barbarity and brutality, and second, in its retroactive influence on our new Indian policy. It was in that both a crime and a blunder. As to the first point, we need add little to what has already been said, and little to the emotions which the recital of facts arouses. We need not accept entirely Mr. Vincent Collyer's version of the affair, especially as General Sheridan has vehemently protested against its being regarded as the true story. But how much better is the official statement made to General Sully? The latter tells us that of the 173 killed only 33 were men, "and of these, fifteen only were such as are called by them young or fighting men," *i. e.*, between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven. Out of the rest, no less than ninety were women, and fifty were children, all under twelve years of age, "and many in their mothers' arms." Does this account help matters at all? General Sheridan replies by showing how "at least 800" whites, men, women, and children, have been murdered, more or less brutally, by Indians, since 1862. Does the accumulation of all the Indian slaughters for eight years, throughout all the Indian command, offset this wholesale slaughter of 140 women and children, in a single camp of a single tribe? Or is it pretended that the Indian murders are commendable?—for surely we are not to regard that as virtuous in us which we shudder at in savages. Had the women and children been spared, and the braves been slaughtered—even though the affair was so one-sided that we lost but a single man—everybody would have applauded, as in the raids of Custer and Carr. But it is yet to be shown how, granting that the expedition was needful, non-combatants could not have been captured instead of killed.

It is, however, chiefly because of its injury to our new Indian policy that we now review this affair. The new policy has been distinctively announced as one of peace, protection, and civilization. This policy could not and cannot furnish a cloak for Indian marauding; misdeeds of that nature must still be punished by the sword. But it is of the highest importance that in our hostile as in our pacific dealings with the Indians, we have right on our side. The Blackfeet had committed many crimes in Montana, and winter was the season for striking them; but by striking them as Red Horn's camp was struck the old anti-military spirit is roused, and the resolute efforts of the administration to keep peace on the Plains through army intervention may very likely be foiled. It would be hardly possible, for example, to transfer at this moment the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and the sincerity of the desire expressed by officers for peace on the Plains becomes widely, though we think unjustly, distrusted.

The only plan finally possible for the administration or the army is one of peace and protection. Mr. Wilson's bill for promoting the civilization of the Indians and preparing them for the rights of citizenship, strikes the key-note of the true policy. Of course, this is only possible with peaceful Indians, and the wild tribes must be treated otherwise. But we must not forget that those we now call "peaceful" were once "wild," and it is all but a question of degree and of time. The policy we cannot listen to, even for the wild Indians, is extermination; and any movement looking towards the latter should be promptly discountenanced and disavowed.

THE GOLD MARKET.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The first of the two sales of Treasury gold, of one million each, for the current month, which took place on Wednesday, realized a much lower price for the Government than has ever been accepted at any previous sale. It is but a few weeks since Secretary Boutwell refused to make deliveries on any bids under 120; but on Wednesday, the prices offered on the bids which were accepted averaged a trifle under 110¾. The range in the market throughout the day was from 110¼ to 111½, and the transactions were very large, the fluctuations being rapid, and excitement running high.

It has very often been said in Wall street of late that "there are no bulls in gold." The speculative holders of large quantities of gold have of course tried to force it up in their own interest; but they lost heart over a fortnight ago, and have only been engaged for some time past in efforts, at once feeble and desperate, to retard the fall as much as possible, and limit their losses when they were compelled to sell out. The great majority of operators have latterly been moving very frequently and very rapidly, contenting themselves with the small profits made by repeated turns during the hundred fluctuations of the day. But those who, on principle or by temperament, ordinarily constitute the bull party, have shown themselves completely demoralized. They have seen their old stable arguments failing them day by day. They have found the cost of these arguments—positive cost in actual cash—more than they were able to endure; and so, throwing over at once their arguments and their gold, they have either jumped wildly to the other side, or picked up such fragments as might be found between sides, or stood bewildered and helpless, asking with the Great Expounder, "And where shall I go?" It has been almost impossible to find a respectable "bull" reason of any kind anywhere in Wall street, and those who, from interest, upheld the "bull" side, were compelled to put themselves off with makeshifts which they would never have tolerated in other days. It needs but a slight opportunity, of course, to enable a "bull" party to present itself again; and it will certainly go hard with them if several opportunities cannot be found before the struggle is finally given up.

There have, of course, been heavy losses from the great fall in gold outside of the speculators. Those who have large stocks of imported goods bought and paid for at former prices—those who have large supplies manufactured with labor at its maximum, will suffer loss. Many of those who have been holding property and real estate at fancy prices, will make the discovery that their hopes of securing big profits by its continued advance are not likely to be quickly realized. Many of the large operators in Western and Southern products will fail to obtain their anticipated profits. But, notwithstanding all this, we are firmly of the opinion, which has not been reached without at least attempting to get knowledge, that a vast majority of the business classes here, and throughout the country, are to-day anxious to see an end to the fluctuations in the value of paper money, and in all values, which have for years past deranged all our business interests. The great mass of business men apprehend quite clearly that it would be to their advantage to see gold and greenbacks approximate each other in value, so that business operations could again be carried on understandingly, and upon a sound basis. We believe that the bulk even of those who apparently and temporarily suffer loss during the decline of the gold premium, would infinitely prefer the assurance which can only be obtained by the application of the specie standard, to the fictitious advantages derived through the reckoning of nominal values. Our mercantile and other business classes are heartily weary of the excitement and uncertainty consequent upon ever-shifting prices and values of goods and currency. They have not only suffered through its demoralizing influences, but have failed to secure the business satisfaction which comes through legitimate profits and assured returns. These ideas have been expressed of late with greater force than ever by men representative of many business interests; and we believe that when at last we get within hailing distance of the point at which fixed values are established, there will be no class of the community better pleased or more benefited than the men who carry on the legitimate business operations of the country.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republicans of New Hampshire, after a vigorous canvass, against a divided opposition, have re-elected their candidate for Governor with the loss of two-thirds of their last year's majority. They have been enabled to attain this clipped and shrunken victory by their unimpaired party discipline, the mistakes and slackness of their adversaries, and a variety of favorable circumstances. Last year they had no aid from the patronage and influence of the Federal administration. General Grant did not come into office until just at the close of their last year's canvass, about a week before their election took place. The new President had too much business on his hands to take an active interest in the result. During the first five or six weeks of his term, he was engaged in a wrangle with Congress about the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, and refused to make any but Cabinet appointments. The attention of the country was engrossed with affairs at Washington, and the New Hampshire Republicans were left to fight their battle unaided, Andrew Johnson's office-holders still retaining their places. This year the administration has taken a keen interest in the success of the Republican party in that State. Though the State is small and unimportant, it holds the first election of the present year, and General Grant desired that it should wear the semblance of indorsing his administration. The Republicans have accordingly been strengthened by all the influence the administration could exert; and even with this advantage and the division of their opponents, they have lost two-thirds of their last year's majority.

Portsmouth, the only seaport of New Hampshire, is the seat of one of the finest Navy Yards in the country. In a small State, where parties are pretty evenly balanced, the employes of a Navy Yard are an important weight in the political scale. This engine has been worked with uncommon skill. Just before the canvass opened, nearly all the hands in the Navy Yard were discharged, under the pretense of a want of funds. Men with dependent families suddenly turned adrift in the depth of winter, get a sadly realizing sense of the value of employment. When they had been kept in this beggared condition for a few weeks, they were again set to work; and the command of the administration over their means of subsistence enabled it to coerce their votes. The returns accordingly show that Portsmouth is the only locality where the Republicans have made gains to partially offset their losses in other parts of the State.

The Republicans of New Hampshire have made a resolute canvass, assisted by some of the ablest and most prominent members of the party from other States. The speakers from abroad, like Mr. Dawes, as well as their native speakers, took unwearied pains to dissuade Republicans from joining the Labor Reform movement; while the Democrats weakly divided on this question, and the third party was openly favored by the Democratic State Committee. The result shows that the committee made a stupid blunder. The great body of the Democrats spurned its advice and voted for the regular candidate, whereas nothing could have justified the recommendation but the certainty that it would be the means of uniting and consolidating the opposition to the Republican candidate. It was the duty of men holding the responsible position of members of the State Committee to have been better informed respecting the sentiments of the party. There is probably no danger that such a blunder will be repeated.

The noteworthy thing in this election is the fact that the Republicans, with all their zeal, energy, discipline, patronage, noted speakers, and the mistakes of their opponents, have not been able to hold their own, but have lost two-thirds of the majority by which they carried the State last year.

CAPTAIN EYRE'S CRIME.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is something worse than shocking in a disaster of a magnitude for which we have to blame not elements and accidents merely, but the heart of man, which is more dangerous than the precipice and more savage than the sea. The disaster perpetrated by the British steamer Bombay in Japanese waters was a double calamity. The steamer itself killed a ship, so to speak, but that was an accident. The captain of the steamer left more than a hundred men to drown, and this is a crime which finds its measure in the sea which holds it rather than in the ordinary limits of human perceptions. It is worse than disgraceful to his nation and race—it is a calamity to his species. We have only to say in behalf of Captain Eyre that it must have given him exceedingly little thought and feeling to commit his great murder at sea as compared with the thoughts and feelings which are aroused to denounce it.

Of the actual commission of a crime more or less in the affair of the Oneida, there is no longer a doubt, we grieve to say. In the remarkably prompt, full, and detailed reports of the disaster, nothing is wanting to show the nature of the catastrophe and the wilful or careless crime which made the Oneida its victim. It is deposed that the whistle of the Oneida was blown and three guns fired. Still, the captain of the Bombay declares that he neither saw nor heard a signal; yet the steward of the Bombay, on arrival at Yokohama, asserted that the Oneida had been run into and cut to the water's edge. So much for this part of the story. But the worst of it is the evidence of a British lieutenant, that Captain Eyre told him that "he had cut the whole quarter off a damned Yankee frigate, and served her bloody well right." Captain Eyre's own evidence is to the effect that the collision was too slight to be much suspected, that his pilot told him that a spit of land was near and that there was no danger, and that he was a *good fifteen minutes* looking after the ill-fated ship! That "good fifteen minutes" is a terrible bit of evidence.

We are far from wishing to prejudge the case of the Bombay captain, and, for the honor of our race, hope that he will prove himself less a reckless villain than he seems. Let not his infamy, as it stands, obscure the sublime last act of noble men—the heroism with which Captain Williams determined to go down with his ship, the noble courage of the young Ensign Copp—illustrious examples, of which a marine that claims the memory of Commander Craven and the immortal boy Holland can never be destitute when an occasion arises.

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FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS, will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILLMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmy

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 2 15 6m

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 6 fmwf

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 15 S. THIRD St.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1236 North NINTH Street, West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 20§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 1 4§

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

The Sleepless.

The hour is twelve—the light is out—
The curtains are of dimity,
I nothing have to think about,
To vex my equanimity.

My income is a good round sum;
My savings well invested are.
My debts to scarce ten pounds would come,
My waistcoats double-breasted are.

My nightcap's padded at the ears;
My slippers are with flannel lined;
With capon, beef, and wine, and beer's
My alimental channel lined.

The hour is twelve—I've doused the glim—
My curtains draw occlusion in.
But slumber flies both lid and limb—
All sleep I find delusion in!

And, why? The question you let drop
I answer with veracity—
There's Mrs. J. sleeps like a top,
And snores with pertinacity.

I do not rouse her, pretty pet!
I let her sleep away, I do!
Though I don't close my eyes—I get
More rest now than by day I do!

THE GOLDEN CITY.

Details of the Terrible Accident on the Pacific Coast.

The San Francisco *Alta* publishes the following facts concerning the Golden City, from a correspondent:—

The steamer Golden City left San Francisco on the 18th of February, with about three hundred passengers. The weather was pleasant, and everything promised a pleasant voyage. We had been out from port about thirteen days and nineteen hours, and had run about one thousand miles, when, on the morning of the 23d, the first passengers on deck were alarmed at finding the steamer running head on into a thick fog, and hearing the heavy roar of the breakers, apparently in close proximity. It was evident we were dangerously near the shore, while right ahead, the peril still apparent to old sailors on the coast, the density and blackness of the bank of fog hanging over Point Lavaro were unaccountable to us who knew nothing of the coast. It was night intensified. Looking over the other bow, north and west, we could see a smooth sea and a clear horizon. Shortly before 7 A. M., just as the tables were let down to breakfast the steerage passengers, the ship was felt thumping against the bottom with no great violence, but it sufficed to cause a rush on deck. She rode over this obstruction, and careered on with slightly diminished speed. She kept on her course, without any change of position, for about two minutes, when she struck again with great force. It seemed as if it was intended to drive her over this, but all efforts to clear it only drove her further on. The engines were then reversed, with a view to back off. It was too late—she was hard aground. She careened from side to side with fearful force, sending men, women, and children into prostrate masses over the decks.

THE FRIGHT OF THE PASSENGERS.

It was a dreadful sight, enough to cower the bravest heart. Women were calling for their husbands, children screaming for their mothers, and others praying God to save them, in a manner beyond any adequate description. Presently the third mate came forward and began pulling the pile of life-preservers asunder. The men who had until now been quite calm broke loose, and made such a charge as probably never was seen before. In less time than it takes to tell it the heap was cleaned off to the floor. In the confusion such havoc ensued that more than half the coveted articles were rendered useless. The fog which intervened between us and the shore was gradually clearing off, and by the time we were equipped with life-preservers, put on hurriedly in all styles and positions, the eager faces turned shoreward to measure the distance to be overcome before taking the dreaded plunge, saw the land.

GOING ASHORE.

Previous to lowering the life-boats the first officer (Gerrick), who worked heroically to save the ship, called for order among the crowd assembled round the stern; he told them it was determined to take the boats; he required their help, and if they would keep cool all would be saved. He appealed to them to behave like men, and to stand by him till the women and children were all safely landed, and finally, that he would shoot any one who attempted to get into the boats till that was fully accomplished. When they put off many feared that they would meet with loss in the angry breakers that were roaring around them. With grateful hearts we saw them overcome every danger, jump into the surf, and wade ashore.

DISORDER AND DRUNKENNESS.

A portion of the men went to work reulgar wrecker style, and when the liquors began to arrive the thirsty crowd would break in the heads of the barrels and swallow it by the quart. Excited folks ran hither and thither for vessels to hold the precious stuff, hats played a prominent part in the revelry, those who wanted a drink, and were not otherwise provided, using them instead of cups. Soon drunken men could be seen reeling around in all directions; demoralization and utter selfishness were gaining strength with each arrival of plunder. It was apprehended at one time there would be bloodshed if this state of affairs was allowed to continue. It was determined if possible to put a stop to it. The third mate, with a *posse* of volunteers from among the well-disposed, armed with axes, broke through the mob and spilled the liquor into the water. The whisky ring murmured against this invasion of their rights, and resorted to every trick to circumvent the vigilant officer. He succeeded at last in restoring order and preventing a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the fore part of the day.

THE COLORADO APPEARS.

A boat was sent out to intercept her; after an exchange of signals with the shore she turned back and steamed round the point out of sight. We were informed that the captain was going to make a speech and wanted us to be present. A box was placed in a commanding position, and after a few preliminary flourishes the objects of the meeting were gone into *pro bono publico*. He stated that the Colorado would proceed twenty-five miles down the coast to a sheltered bay where we could embark in safety. The women and sick must be attended to. He hoped they would be found willing to do all in their power to consummate his laudable purpose, and lastly that he must be obeyed. It is likely that had any other of the officers made the appeal, the result would be different; but few tendered their services. The captain had lost the confidence of the people.

THE JOURNEY TO SANTA MARIA.

The journey to the Colorado was taken up immediately after the Captain retired, and continued late that afternoon till the last had left. We had a clear sand beach to within two miles of the point. The small quantity of water doled out for the tramp was soon exhausted; we passed the night without a drop. The direct road from here to the point of deliverance was not definitely known, some supposing it to be over the point of the mountain, while others chose to go inland and round its base. It was night before any great number reached the end of the beach. Then fires were built to cheer the weary ones tolling on. The night was bitterly cold; a fresh breeze blowing in from the sea sent its clouds of fog and wet right into our faces. Those who had no blankets suffered tenfold misery. It was the most dismal time experienced since the wreck. Many came in totally used up—those especially who had walked barefooted in the hot sand had swollen and burnt feet from the piercing rays of the sun. One woman was carried in, delirious and raving with suffering. So keen was the desire to get aboard that night that nearly half the passengers went beyond the fires and attempted to cross the mountain in the dark. The prudent ones came back after getting among rocks, cactus, and thorny bushes. Alas for the rest: a roll-call on the 27th showed nine missing, among them a woman.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

We left for San Francisco about 9 o'clock that night. Before our departure a quantity of water and provisions were left on the beach to relieve the unfortunate left behind. Some of the passengers foolishly loaded themselves with trash from the wreck, which used them up so much that they were glad to get rid of it before they got half the distance. Blankets, pillows, clothing, etc., were strewn along the road, left behind by wornout travellers. The Golden City is a total wreck. When we left she was broken in three pieces. Ere this she has probably disappeared.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PASSENGERS.

ON BOARD P. M. S. COLORADO, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the passengers late of the Pacific mail steamship Golden City, held as above, the following action was taken:—

Whereas, On the morning of the 23d of February, 1870, about 6 o'clock, the steamer Golden City, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was stranded on the coast of Lower California near Point Lazaro, and completely wrecked; and

Whereas, We, the passengers, to the number of nearly four hundred, were, by said disaster, cast on a barren shore, and suffered almost inconceivable hardships both of body and mind, but were finally rescued by the Pacific mail steamship Colorado therefrom, be it

Resolved, That we return thanks to Almighty God for our safe deliverance from death.

Resolved, That in our opinion the wreck of the Golden City may be charged to the incapacity or gross carelessness of the commanding officer, and that much of the unnecessary suffering on shore may be traced to the same source.

Signed—J. C. Morrill, David Sampson, W. R. Lawrence, James Keyes, Richard Massey, Benjamin S. Stark, Edward L. Buck, A. W. Boggs, Emma Webb, Adda Smith, James Armstrong, James Rafferty, Isaac Sampson, and about 300 others.

PROVIDENCE AND PUNCH.

Old Time Ministers and How Their "Spiritual" Welfare Was Cared For.

The "South Church" of Hartford, Conn., celebrated its bi-centennial recently, and an exceedingly interesting historical address was read by the Rev. E. P. Parker. From it we extract some amusing paragraphs:—

Each Lord's day, the people of Hartford, summoned by beat of drum, assembled for public worship at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and again at 2 in the afternoon. The minister began with prayer, which lasted about a quarter of an hour. A psalm was sung—the ruling elder giving out the lines. In the afternoon, the deacon arising in his seat announced the weekly contribution, whereupon the principal men first, then the elders, then the people, generally came forward to the deacon's seat, where they deposited their various offerings.

This society offered Mr. Buckminster for a settlement £400, and for a salary £133 annually, "the whole to be paid in labor, wheat, rye, corn, beef, pork, wood, wool, flax, and cheese, according to the rates and prices enumerated in a certain act of this State, entitled 'An act to prevent monopolies and oppressions,'" etc. In 1779 Rev. Dr. Rogers was tempted by an offer of $12 a Sabbath, "to be paid in wheat at nine shillings per bushel," etc., and thirty cords of wood each year, beside pasturage for two horses and a cow. He resisted the seductive temptation.

On the 7th of January, 1784, Rev. Benjamin Boardman was to have the use of the parsonage house and lands, and the sum of £100 annually for a salary, so long as "he and the major part of this church and society shall be mutually agreed in each other." Mr. Boardman replied, saying that, provided the proposition for salary should read "four hundred Spanish milled dollars shall be paid annually," and provided, also, "provision should be made for the punctual payment of the same," he would "consider the invitation a call of Providence, and accept!" Ordinations were seasons of good cheer, as the following "little bill" clearly demonstrates:—

1784. The South Society in Hartford to Israel Seymour

May 4 to keeping ministers &c.			
May 4 to 2 mugs tody	£0	2	4
May 4 to 5 segars	0	5	10
May 4 to 1 pint wine	0	3	0
May 4 to 3 lodgings	0	0	9
May 5 to 3 bitters	0	0	9
May 5 to 3 breakfasts	0	3	6
May 5 to 15 boles punch	1	10	0
May 5 to 24 dinners	16	16	10
May 5 to 11 bottles of wine	3	6	0
May 5 to 5 mugs flip	0	5	10
May 5 to 3 boles punch	0	6	10
May 5 to 3 boles tody	0	3	7
	£8	3	11

Received by me SAMUEL SEYMOUR.

SAD AFFAIR.

A Young Couple Drowned on the Eve of their Marriage.

The Galena *Gazette* of a recent date says:—A young man named Joseph Ridiough and a young lady named Lizzie La Shelle were drowned on the night of the 26th inst., in Plum river, which runs through the eastern part of this county, under particularly painful circumstances. An attachment had existed between the young man and the young lady for some time, and their marriage was to have taken place yesterday, had Providence spared their lives; but, sad to relate, on the above night the young couple, accompanied by Mr. Hainscough and a younger brother of the lady, in returning from an entertainment at Savanna, attempted to ford the river at the usual crossing place, over the breast of the dam. The river, however, had risen, and when they were about half way across the horses stopped and refused to proceed any further. Mr. Hainscough alighted, and discovering that they were in danger, returned to the wagon, removed some of his clothing, and then made his way to the heads of the horses, telling young Ridiough to pull their heads up stream, but owing to the excitement occasioned by their perilous position the wrong line was pulled, and the horses, wagon, and all four of the party were swept by the irresistible force of the strong current over the dam. Young La Shelle swam to the shore, landing at a place about one hundred yards below the dam. The horses were taken out the next morning. They were still alive. Nothing has since been heard of the young man and the lady. The young man was employed in the woollen-mill at Hanover. This is the second couple that have been drowned on the eve of their marriage in Plum river.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 26, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:25 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 8:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		5:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:25 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

4 10§

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 6:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 6:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schnr's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:25, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 124 SOUTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Via Connecting Railway.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8:40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:35 P. M.
Erie Express	12:25 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department at the Academy of Music—The List of Graduates.

The annual commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania were held in the Academy of Music at noon to-day. A very large audience was in attendance. The students met at University building, in Ninth street, at 11 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to the Academy. The procession was headed by the provost professors and trustees, and embraced all the students, both graduating and otherwise. The valedictory address was delivered by Professor Joseph Leidy, M. D., LL. D.

The Medical Department is now in a very flourishing condition. There are at present 360 matriculates, of which number 113 received their diplomas at this commencement.

The following is the list of graduates:—

Armstrong, Wm. J., Pa.	Kennedy, John M., Tenn.
Ashenfelter, W. J., Pa.	Killebrew, C. L., N. C.
Ashton, Josiah H., Pa.	Kinnear, B. O., N. B.
Betts, Truman S., N. Y.	Kistler, E. H., Pa.
Bickel, Amos S., Pa.	Lank, J. L., Pa.
Bilde, Frank, Francis, N. J.	Leyda, James B., Pa.
Bird, Clotworthy, Md.	McAllister, W. F., Kansas.
Boyd, John O., Pa.	McCabe, A. J., Del.
Boyd, John S., Pa.	McCoy, A. W., Ohio.
Brocking, T. G., Miss.	McGill, J. D., N. J.
Bray, Daniel, Pa.	McKean, John A., Pa.
Brendlinger, J. C., Pa.	McKinney, R. A., Texas.
Brown, A. C., N. J.	McKinstry, H. L., Pa.
Brown, John W., Pa.	Maine, A. P., N. Y.
Buckley, Charles, N. Y.	Marshall, J. C., N. J.
Cassaday, C. Ed., Va.	Meeser, G. F., Pa.
Church, Robt. R., Pa.	Meriwether, G. D., Va.
Clancey, D. W., Ohio.	Merkiein, C. H., Pa.
Cook, C. N., Pa.	Michel, R. B., Ohio.
Cox, Wm. C., Pa.	Miller, N. C., Pa.
Crouse, Eugene A., Pa.	Miller, Simon, Pa.
Dare, Charles H., N. J.	Milligan, James E., Pa.
DeVeber, L. G., N. B.	Morgan, Randal W., N. J.
Dibrell, Jas. A., Jr., Ark.	Moore, Jacob H. B., Pa.
Ealy, Albert E., Pa.	Myers, Samuel N., Pa.
Evans, Edwin Lewis, Pa.	Nunn, William R., Texas.
Evans, James S., N. J.	Pettingill, John B., Pa.
Feid, Jost, Prussia.	Reber, Lyman S., Pa.
Fraser, Duncan A., N. S.	Renninger, Abram C., Pa.
Gallagher, John S., Pa.	Rentz, Ermin B., Pa.
Garlock, F. R., N. Y.	Richardson, A. S., Pa.
Gerhard, George S., Pa.	Risley, Samuel D., Iowa.
Griffith, James F., N. C.	Ristine, Chas. E., Tenn.
Grove, Eugene A., Pa.	Rooke, W. Morris, Pa.
Guldin, B. C., Pa.	Schlatter, C. L., Jr., Ga.
Gump, Simon H., Pa.	Shaffner, Charles, Pa.
Hale, George, Jr., N. J.	Shoemaker, Benj., Pa.
Hall, John H., Mo.	Shorter, Eli S., Ga.
Hammett, J. D., Mo.	Simes, J. Henry C., Pa.
Hand, Harry C., N. J.	Smith, James D., N. J.
Harris, Charles M., Pa.	Smith, James M., Pa.
Harris, William, Md.	Somerville, H. C., Va.
Harshberger, A. S., Pa.	Spencer, E. R., Jr., Ohio.
Hazlett, Isaac C., Pa.	Stevens, Samuel E., Vt.
Heaton, Townsend, Mich.	Stewart, Reuel, N. J.
Henry, John G., Pa.	Thompson, B. C., Texas.
Henszey, S. C., Jr., Del.	Turner, C. M. (M. D.), Pa.
Hepburn, E. A., Pa.	Van Houten, I. W., Pa.
Herman, R. F., Pa.	Warren, Joseph, Texas.
Hess, George A. N. Y.	West, T. H., W. Va.
Heyl, Albert G., Pa.	Whitbeck, J. F. W., N. Y.
Holt, Wyatt L., Tenn.	Wiley, David, N. J.
Hutt, William H., Pa.	Willard, Lyman M., Pa.
Jameson, Edward W., Pa.	Wilson, Louis D., W. Va.
Johns, Joseph N., Del.	Worrall, T. A., Md.
Johnson, Wm. G., N. C.	Young, Alfred A., Miss.

At the commencement of the Department of Arts held last June, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon Oscar S. Roberts, of Massachusetts, whose name is now announced.

Of the foregoing there were from—

Arkansas	1	New York	6
Delaware	3	North Carolina	3
Georgia	2	Nova Scotia	1
Iowa	1	Ohio	4
Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	54
Maryland	3	Prussia	1
Massachusetts	1	Tennessee	3
Michigan	1	Texas	4
Mississippi	2	Vermont	1
Missouri	2	Virginia	3
New Brunswick	2	West Virginia	2
New Jersey	12		
Total Medical Graduates			113

At this commencement the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University upon the following gentleman:—Hon. John Cadwalader, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. James R. Ludlow, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster.

The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Music.....By Hassler's Orchestra.
1. Grand March, "Festival".....Parlow
2. Overture, "Le Lac des Fees".....Auber
3. "Reverie".....Vieuxtemps
4. Waltzes, with introduction, "Wein, Weib, and Gesang".....Strauss
5. Fantasie "Dreams of the Huguenots".....Bilse
6. Galop, "Flora".....Hassler
7. Operatic selection, "Orpheus".....Offenbach

PART II.

1. University March, dedicated to Class 71, by Simon Hassler.

Prayer.

2. "Spirito Gentil,".....Donizetti
Conferring of Degrees by the Provost Charles A. Stille.
3. Operatic Gems, "Maritana".....Wallace
Valedictory, by Professor Joseph Leidy, M. D., LL. D.
Benediction.
Finale. {Home, Sweet Home.....Bishop / Au Revoir Galop.....Hassler

We give below a short summary of the valedictory address delivered by Professor Leidy:—

Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania:—It is my duty to bring before you your duties, objects, and aims for the years to come. Your medical training now ceases. You are now to enter the profession to prepare for battle, and to do it manfully. A few years only have elapsed since you commenced your preparatory studies, now so honorably terminated. Through these years, during so much intimacy between students and teachers, you cannot have failed to become attached in some measure to each other, and to your instructors. Henceforth you will continue your studies so brilliantly begun. Your training only is finished. You are now graduates of one of the best of universities. The medical profession is one of the hardest on which you could have entered. Neglect no opportunity to improve yourselves. Opportunities are continually offering themselves. By continued study only can you succeed.

It is your duty also to do all you can to enlarge the boundaries of your profession, as well as to help yourselves on in the race. You have many to fight against you. Men with no brains and with no education will be your enemies, but you can overcome them. You are members of one of the most widely-known medical schools. The University is no shop for the sale of diplomas. Patient and abiding effort cannot fail to enable you to surmount the usual obstacles. Never neglect the strictest principles of integrity. By our code no member of the medical profession is allowed to do anything which may bring disgace upon his fellow-members. We require of you to exert yourselves for the acquirement of medical knowledge, as well for our benefit as your own. No member fulfils the object of his profession if he monopolizes any discovery in the science. It is your duty to communicate the results of your skill for the benefit of the world at large.

The range of the professional laborer is large. One man cannot study up the great variety of subjects with sufficient accuracy to be able to overcome every case which may present itself. This being so, there is naturally a division of labor—one taking up one subject, and others another. But there are certain cases in which it is necessary for every physician to be expert.

The social standing of your profession is very great. Old and young, the middle-aged, grave and gay, all are the intimates of the physician. A social party is never complete without the family doctor.

The University claims you as its offspring. It is for you to say whether you shall be counted worthy of the name. May your conduct be such that in after years you may not only be proud of her, but that she may also ever be proud to own you as children.

AN OYSTERMAN OF TASTE.—William Watson is the name of an individual who follows the avocation of an oysterman. Yesterday whilst endeavoring to dispose of his cart-load of bivalves, he stepped into a house in Mantua, and offered to sell some fine Chincoteagues cheap. The servant to whom the offer was made started up stairs to inform her mistress, leaving the hall door open. William, who, although an oysterman, is a man of refined tastes, whilst waiting for an answer saw hanging in the hallway a handsome velvet cloak. The temptation was too much for him, he entered, "nabbed" the cloak and left. A few hours afterwards an officer "nabbed" William, and Alderman Alexander sent him to Hotel de Moyamensing. The police took charge of the cart, and we suppose the oysters escaped.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—An attempt was made to enter the feed store No. 1417 Callowhill street on Wednesday night last, but the thieves were frightened off before succeeding.

PROFESSOR MORTON'S LECTURE.—Last evening Professor Morton gave a private view of some of the new apparatus and experiments which have been received and arranged by him, and which he intends to use at the repetition of the lecture on solar eclipses on the 14th inst. Some fine drawings of solar flames were exhibited, beautifully colored. These have been loaned to Professor Morton by Professor Cooke of Cambridge. They were originally gifts from Mr. Lockyer, the discoverer of the method of viewing the solar appendages through the spectroscope. A splendid continuous spectrum was also shown, and when the screen on which it was projected was withdrawn, a spectrum of the solar prominences was seen on a black lace screen specially arranged for it, with the fixed lines, colors, and details as shown in the spectroscope. A very beautiful adaptation of the cornelian top for the lantern was exhibited, giving the same effect as that toy on a large scale. These experiments will add greatly to the interest and variety of an already very interesting lecture.

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.—Last evening the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets, of which the Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D., is pastor, gave a concert and festival. The church was crowded, and everything passed off pleasantly, those taking part in it acquitting themselves commendably. The opening chorus, "Sound the Merry Horn," was rendered with fine effect, while the solos that succeeded it, "Home Where the Roses Grew," "Good-by, John," "Alone and from Home," were equally well sung and applauded. "Laughing Chorus" was admirably rendered. The scholars of the Sunday School who performed the "Auctioneer" and "The Schoolmaster Abroad" showed great proficiency. The exercises closed by singing "'Tis Sweet to be Remembered." The concert was under the management of Mr. Joseph Greer, musical conductor, and the pianist H. W. Wilt.

BADLY DESECRATED.—The temple of the aqueous gods, erected on Chesnut street, below Sixth, by a generously-minded citizen, under the supervision of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, has been badly damaged by the ruling powers of that public thoroughfare. A few weeks since one of the handles of the ornamental flower vase with which the structure is surmounted was knocked off and lay on the pavement in fragments. This morning it was found that the wooden cover placed upon the fountain to protect it from ice, snow, and other destructive agents, has been completely shattered. Cannot those who thus delight to upset things generally find some less useful article on which to exercise their combative powers?

VAGRANCY.—Vagrants seem to be on the increase, and the need of a House of Correction is being daily made manifest. Our station-houses are crowded nightly by poor unfortunate and degraded beings, who if a chance were offered them would be enabled to earn sufficient to support themselves, and perhaps others. The police reports of this morning show that 104 of these creatures were accommodated with lodgings at the Third District Station House last night, and also that during January no less than 9969 were so accommodated in the different districts. The February roll foots up 9127.

OPEN.—The same monotonous reports were again sounded by the Police Lieutenants this morning—more open houses. The Knights of Pythias Hall, Second and German streets, the tailor store southwest corner of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, and five houses in the Fifth District, made up the list. The only reason that these places were not robbed was because the thieves of our city do not desire to rob such ignorant people, lest they might be thrown upon the community as vagrants, the thieves reckoning that if they lost what they now possess they would never be able to make a living.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED MERCHANT.—Mr. John C. Marll, a highly-respected citizen and merchant, died yesterday at his residence, No. 1519 Spring Garden street. The deceased was a young man in the prime of life, being only twenty-seven years of age at the time of his death, but was well known and greatly esteemed among a large circle of friends. He was formerly in the Southwark Bank, but more lately of the firm of Rothermel, Marll & Co., shippers of coal. The funeral will take place on next Monday morning.

COLORED.—Thomas Jordan, an ebon-hued individual, with two companions, were last night prowling about the neighborhood of Tenth and Lombard streets, when, an officer arriving, they left. The "star" followed them to Tenth and Bainbridge streets, where stood a country wagon. Thomas entered, when the officer made for the trio. Two of them took leg bail, and the officer took Thomas. On being searched, the negro's usual weapon, a razor, was found on him. Alderman Morrow committed him to answer.

OBSTINATE WHISKY.—Thomas Dalton yesterday succeeded in forming a complete blockade of vehicles, cars, etc., at Eighth and Vine streets. Thomas had been drinking freely during the day of obstinate whisky, and it at length getting the better of him, he stopped his team on the track at the intersection of the streets named, and resolved to fight it out on that line if it took all night. At about dusk an officer arrived and took Thomas before Alderman Bonsall, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this A. M. Officer Ruff, of the Sixth district, observed two men moving about the roof of the dwelling No. 1235 Chesnut street, occupied by a Mrs. Lungren. He at once awoke some of the inmates by ringing the bell, and entering, proceeded up stairs. The thieves had by this time entered an upper story, but, hearing his approach, they again sought the roof, and, leaping down to an adjoining flat, succeeded, after running over several more, in escaping.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—On Wednesday night a Thomas Troth, aged twenty years, who resided on Jefferson street, Germantown, procured from a druggist a vial of laudanum, which he took at one dose. In a few short hours Thomas was a corpse. His friends sent for an undertaker, and the funeral took place, and after all was over the police suddenly remembered that the Coroner had not been notified. It is not known whether he committed suicide or accidentally took an overdose.

DROWNED.—About 3:30 o'clock this morning an unknown man, supposed to be a German, walked into the Delaware at Willow street wharf. He cried lustily for help, and Officers Morris and Clawson responded, but their efforts to save him were unavailing. The officers recovered the body, which shows the deceased to have been about 40 years of age. He was dressed in dark clothes, brown shirt, and had dark hair and a light moustache.

FATAL RESULT.—About 7:30 o'clock last evening John Stokes, aged eighty years, was badly burned about the face and body by his clothes igniting from a candle. The unfortunate man was lying in a drunken stupor at the time. The accident occurred at No. 237 Bainbridge street. Stokes was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died from the effects of the burns this morning.

A JUMPER.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a sneak thief entered the house of Frank Dougherty, No. 16 N. Twelfth street, and, proceeding up stairs, turned on the gas, and commenced searching for plunder. Mrs. Dougherty, hearing his movements and seeing the light, ascended to ascertain the cause, when the rascal bolted out of the second story window and escaped.

$150.—Thomas Maple keeps a hotel at Twenty-first and Tower streets. He also, previous to last night, kept in his charge $150 belonging to his brother-in-law. Last night some one broke open the bureau drawer where it was secreted, and made off with it.

WHO IS HE?—The Delaware Harbor Police force last night found an insane man wandering along the river front, on the very verge of the water. He was taken to the Seventh District Station House, where his friends may claim him.

THIRD EDITION

The State Senate and Gen. Irwin.

The Yerger Case Dismissed.

The Fire at Oil City.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Irwin Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The extraordinary freaks of the Senate in regard to General Irwin are the subject of much discussion, and nobody understands what they mean. The warrant was issued for the arrest of Irwin, and given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was to have started to-day for the arrest. Before the ink, however, had scarcely time to dry, the Senate of Pennsylvania, which yesterday sat as a high court, and issued its mandate in the name of the people, to-day reversed its decision and virtually acknowledged that its first attempt to exercise judicial powers has been a mistake. The course pursued has excited equal astonishment, amusement, and wonder.

The Oil City Fire.

OIL CITY, March 11—10·45 A. M.—A fire broke out at John Mundhall's landing, among the narrow guage oil tank cars, supposed to have ignited while passing the broad guage locomotive. Six cars, with their wooden tanks, were consumed. Two or three of the cars were full of oil.

Owing to the splendid exertions of the men, who labored hard to prevent the spread of the conflagration, by 11·30 the terrible fright of the public had given way to a feeling of safety. No great damage was done. The owners of the cars are the heaviest losers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 11.—We were terrified with the cry of fire, which broke out among some narrow-gauge cars at Mundhall's 20,000-barrel tank, at 10·45 A. M. This large tank had over 10,000 barrels in, and the burning cars were some of them within thirty feet of the tank. It became so hot that gas issued from the top, making a large sheet of flame. There were six cars, two or three loaded.

Surrounding the fire are a nest of iron tanks more or less full. The platforms and leading pipes were torn away, and by the greatest exertions on the part of the public and the firemen one of the most serious conflagrations was prevented. The cars were totally destroyed, but farther than this the damage is slight. There was no wind, and everything favored those interested. Families for a great distance around had their furniture out of their houses. Two years ago this entire part of the city was swept clean by an oil fire. By twelve o'clock noon the danger was passed, and at one P. M. the fire is out.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—Mr. Mumma (Rep.) moved the reconsideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee yesterday and passed by the Senate, requiring General Irwin to appear before the bar of the Senate. Mr. Mumma explained that, after due consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the Senate had no right to arrest Mr. Irwin. The Speaker had already issued his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding his appearance before the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Brooke, a member of the Finance Committee, was perfectly willing to hear the legal mind of the Senate and be governed by the law.

Mr. Buckalew took the position that, when General Irwin appeared to answer to the process, it would be ample time for the Senate and his counsel to determine the jurisdiction.

Mr. Purman believed that this action of the committee was unjustly inquisitorial. He intended to offer at the proper time a resolution prefaced by conditions that the Senate had now under consideration the Treasury bill, and that the Senate only desired to know the best method of managing the finances of the State, as well as to how the moneys had been kept to enable them to make proper enactments therefor.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the aforesaid matters, and send for persons and papers, and place the said persons under oath. He believed the process against General Irwin was mere child's play, of which the Senate should not be guilty.

Mr. Wallace argues that the Senate had the right to command the appearance of an officer, ex-officer, or any individual as a witness, quoting extensively from legal authorities. He believed General Irwin must answer here, before the bar of the people, for his misdeeds as well as the practices of the Treasury.

Mr. White, as a member of the committee, acting in a judicial capacity, voted for the report of General Irwin's refusal to the Senate, with a resolution compelling his attendance, and if the Legislature had not the power to command the presence of General Irwin they had no right to pass a statute for the government of the people. The witness who refused to be sworn was in contempt, but there was a question whether a witness could be compelled to make such answer as he deemed convicting himself before the tribunal.

Mr. Purman said that any judge in the Commonwealth before whom General Irwin might go with the warrant of the Speaker, would decide that the Senate had no power under the circumstances.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Bock, Brooke, Connell, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Kerr, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Osterhout, Purman, Randall, Robinson, Stinson, and Watt—16.

Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt, Broadhead, Buckalew, Davis, Howard, McIntyre, Turner, Wallace, Warfel, and White—16.

Mr. Brooke moved that the consideration of the resolution be now postponed for the present. Agreed to.

The following bills were reported from committees, as committed:—

The Senate bill petitioning the creation of corporations, with amendments.

The Senate bill relating to pawnbrokers, as committed.

The House bill against the desecration of Independence Square.

House.

Among the bills favorably reported were the following:—

House bill repealing so much of existing laws as appropriates the State receipts from taverns; eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, peddlers, bakers, theatres, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten-pin alleys, patent medicine, and foreign insurance to sinking fund.

Senate bill exempting the bequest of John Grigg from taxation.

House bill appropriating $5000 to the Eastern Experimental Farm of Chester county.

Mr. Albright introduced a resolution recalling the Diamond street dedication bill from the Governor. Laid over.

Senate bill extending the powers of the German Society.

House bill authorizing a geological survey of Pennsylvania.

Negatively, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers from border raids. Reported favorably. It has been worded so as to devote all the moneys which the State may hereafter receive from the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, and York, to the payment of claims of nearly two million dollars.

These claims to be paid as fast as the fund accumulates and to bear five per cent. interest until paid, the State to devote the entire receipts from the above named counties and from all taxes on railroads, etc., within their limits, to the purpose. The State Treasurer shall issue certificates of indebtedness of the value of $100, $300, $500, and $1000.

House bill to lay out a State road from Philadelphia to Bridgewater.

House bill enlarging the jurisdiction of Philadelphia aldermen. Negatively.

Mr. Bunn moved to recommit. Not agreed to.

House bill empowering building inspectors to be fence viewers.

House bill authorizing Councilmen to also hold office under the State Government.

House bill preventing the erection of steam boilers within 300 feet of any public school. Amended to read 200 feet, to take effect January 1st, 1871, and not to affect existing boilers or their substitutes.

By Mr. Myers, the patent of Thomas Thompson, Jr., for an improved machine for folding paper. Passed.

Also, the patent of William Marston for an improvement in revolving fire-arms. Passed.

Also, the patent of John Elgar for self-regulating wind wheel. Passed.

Also, the patent of Tobias J. Kindleberger for an improvement in cider wheels. Passed.

By Mr. Calkin, the patent of John Young for an improved washing and wringing machine. Passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the Supreme Court to-day Mr. Phillips stated that the counsel of Yerger, who was convicted and sentenced by a military commission of killing Colonel Crane, having received authentic information that the military authorities had handed the prisoner over to the civil authorities of the State of Mississippi, the object of the petition was fulfilled, and therefore moved that it be dismissed.

The Funding Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury was at the Capitol this morning in consultation with Senators on that section of the funding bill which compels national banks to exchange their bonds for securities paying a lower rate of interest.

A large number of representatives of the national banks were also in consultation with Senators and members. A strong effort is being made to have the section about the national banks modified or stricken out, but the indications are that the Senate will refuse to alter it. Senators say the vote will be taken on the passage of the bill to-day before adjournment, and its friends seem confident of its success.

Whisky in Bond.

Commissioner Delano had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means to-day about the bill extending the time for taking fine whisky out of bond, which was defeated in the Senate Finance Committee. It is the intention of General Schenck, if the Senate defeats the bill, to insist that the House adhere to its action.

Increasing the Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at its meeting to-day, discussed the various propositions relative to increasing the currency, but took no definite action.

Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Committee heard two or three delegations to-day in favor of what is known as the combination Pacific Railroad or Kansas, Missouri, and Texas Road, without coming to any conclusion.

The Tariff Bill.

The House is in Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and Mr. McCarthy, of New York, is supporting the bill in an elaborate speech.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mr. Revels forwarded to the Clerk and had read a communication from the colored Senators and members of the Georgia Legislature, which he had received by telegraph, protesting against the adoption by the Senate of Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill.

The communication represents that the result of the amendment would be to deliver the loyal colored citizens, bound hand and foot, into the hands of their most relentless enemy, and protests against it in the name of ninety thousand of those citizens, and insists upon such legislation as will secure an amendment of the jury laws, and secure a fair expression of political views at the next election.

Mr. Fenton presented a memorial from importers and growers of seed, etc., for an amendment of the tariff bill so as to forbid the importation of these articles free of duty.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Spencer, for granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad in Alabama.

By Mr. Fenton, to regulate international correspondence by telegraphic lines between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Morrill called up the bill authorizing the transfer of an appropriation for the public printing. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Georgia bill was made the special order for to-morrow, or as soon as the funding bills shall be disposed of.

In accordance with the new order of business the calendar of bills was taken up.

The joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all matters relating to the Indian tribes was discussed by Messrs. Harlan, Stewart, and Thurman.

Mr. Harlan remarked that the proposition would furnish a mode of conference between the two houses upon a subject on which an evident difference of opinion existed between the houses.

Mr. Thurman inquired what was that difference of opinion?

Mr. Harlan explained that it arose from the belief on the part of some members of the House, that that body should be consulted in the matter of expenditures resulting from the approval of treaties submitted to the Senate for ratification or rejection. These treaties sometimes involved large appropriations of money and the disposition of extensive tracts of the public domain. A similar difference of opinion existed as to whether the Interior Department or War Department, through the interposition of army officers, should exercise supervision over the Indians.

A motion by Mr. Thurman to postpone indefinitely the whole subject resulted in a tie vote, and was determined negatively by the casting vote of the Vice-President.

House.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for two local inspectors of steamers at Evansville, Ind., at an annual compensation of $800 each. Passed.

Reports were made from the Committee on Patents as follows:—

By Mr. Jenckes, adversely on the following applications for an extension of the patents:—Of J. Carhart, of Maine; of Charles A. Pitcher for an extension of a patent for the manufacture of brooms.

Bills were reported from the same committee allowing applications for the extension of patents, as follows:—

By Mr. Jenckes, the patent of Walter Hunt for the manufacture of paper collars. Passed.

By Mr. Calkin, the patent of Timothy D. Jackson for an improved annunciation or bell telegraph for hotels. Passed.

By Mr. Johnson, the patent of Jonathan Haines for a harvester header.

After discussion by Messrs. Johnson and Culom in support of the bill, and by Mr. Turner against it, the bill was passed.

By Mr. Jenckes, the patent of Augustus R. Moen for an improvement in the construction of basement cellar, conduit and other like walls, so as to render them impervious to water. Passed.

Also, the patent of Robert Burns Goodyear for improvement in power looms.

Pending its consideration the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour of next Friday.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved to go into committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) appealed to the House to go into committee on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Wood suggested that the proposition of Mr. Dawes be agreed to, as that gentleman was announced as intending to stump Connecticut for the Republican party, and he wanted him to go there so he might decrease the Republican vote as he had done in New Hampshire. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawes said he would acquiesce in it if the gentleman from New York would go with him to Connecticut, otherwise he believed he would remain in Washington.

Pending the proposition to go into committee, resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Schenck (Ohio), directing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Internal Revenue to communicate their views and opinions in reference to the expediency and advantage or disadvantage to the Government of abolishing in the collection of duties on foreign imports, and the collection of internal tax, all allowance, moieties, or shares of penalties, fines, forfeitures, or recoveries to officers or to informers.

By Mr. Schumaker, requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as to repeal the provision in section nineteen of the act of March 2, 1867, which provides that no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of taxes shall be maintained in any court.

The House then, at half-past 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed in support of the bill by Mr. McCarthy, who declared that whilst in favor of a tariff for revenue, he also desired to keep in view the judicious protection of the labor and industries of the country.

While doing this, he desired to reduce the tariff on tea, coffee, sugar, and spices, articles of daily use and necessity among all classes of the people. The present tariff was pre-eminently a revenue tariff, and had falsified the predictions of those who declared it to be prohibitory. It had increased the revenue, and had largely increased the prosperity of the country. The protective system had developed hundreds of new industries and drawn thousands of people from agricultural pursuits. The history of the world proves no strictly agricultural people ever obtained great national prosperity. A few years since the State of New York imported agricultural products, and now exported them largely.

Not only States of the East, but all the Western and Southern States were sotting in motion the spinning jenny and the loom, lighting up the fires of forge and furnace, opening up a great variety of mechanical and manufacturing industries, and developing their material resources, and until the home demand and home supply produced a parallel of results and prosperity equally through the land, this protective policy was plain, practical common sense.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The House last night passed a concurrent resolution to submit the constitutional amendment abolishing the test-oath to jurors. The Corruption Investigation Committee, it is said, will report a resolution to-day, to expel W. C. Webb, member from Ripley county.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner C. P. Clark, this morning, was arraigned Robert S. Smith, who is in business on Market street, above Eighteenth, on the charge of selling cigars without their being properly stamped, and otherwise evading the Revenue laws.

Jonathan T. Gilton sworn—I am an Assistant Assessor at large for Philadelphia county, of tobacco, snuff, and cigars; I wrote to Mr. Stokley, Assessor of the Second district, stating that I had been called in on the 9th of February, 1870, by William Anderson, an Assistant Assessor of the Second district, who complained that a man on Market street, above Eighteenth, was selling cigars illicitly; we went to the place of the defendant to see his stock, and after some hesitation Mr. Smith showed me two thousand one hundred cigars in paper bundles, with no stamps on them, and one hundred cigars in a box with the old inspector's stamp on it, which he stated he had removed from a bundle and placed on said box; he then informed us that he had purchased the cigars, about one thousand, from a woman who brought them to him in a basket, and that he had sold five hundred of them; he said he had a license for selling cigars.

The accused was held in $1000 bail to appear at court.

FIRES.—The dwelling of John Allison, No. 138 Grape street, Manayunk, was almost entirely destroyed by fire about 12·25 o'clock this A. M. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove. Loss about $500.

About 9·30 o'clock last P. M. the locksmith shop of Charles Geiger, No. 410 Jefferson street, was damaged to the extent of $100 by fire.

Last midnight Officer Mahoney discovered the awning in front of the store No. 1633 Ridge avenue on fire. He awoke the inmates of the house, and a few buckets of water extinguished the flames. It is supposed they originated from a lamplighter throwing a lighted match on the canvas.

SAFE ROBBERY.—The establishment of Messrs. Simes & Co., No. 1102 Market street, was entered last night, the safe blown open, and $127·80 in cash stolen therefrom.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton firmer, and 500 bales sold at 21⅛c. for middling uplands. State and Western flour a shade better, with moderate business; State, $4 55@5 60; Western, $4 55@6 40; Southern rather more steady. Wheat quiet but a trifle better; No. 1 spring, $1 20, delivered; No. 2, $1 13½, delivered; winter red Western, $1 28. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 90@96c. Oats dull and lower; State, 60@62c.; Western, 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $26 25; prime, $20 25@20 50. Lard firmer; steam in tierces, 14@14¼c. Whisky quiet at 92@93½c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2d ss	106¼	$300 C & A m 6s, '89	93½
$6000 Pa 1st mt		$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se	103⅛
s10flat	99	8 sh Leh Val	54½
$1000 do	99	60 do	54½
$1500 Pa 6s 2d ss	101½	9 do Monday	54½
$1000 do	107½	100 sh O C & A R b30	41¾
$1000 Reading deb. Bds	81¼	8 sh Girard Bk	60½

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 9, 10, 11, and 12.
B. F. DUANE, X. T. K., in his Ninety Minutes IN KWERR KOMPANY; OR,
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT,
With Sketches of Eccentric Karacter.
Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c. Begins at 8.

FOURTH EDITION

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDERS.

The Trial of Prince Bonaparte

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

Formal Statement of Papal Infallibility.

Gold Bulled Up to 113⅛.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bonaparte Trial—Card from M. Louis Noir.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 11.—M. Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, who was killed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, publishes an interesting communication in the morning journals of this city to-day. He claims that he has not been permitted to know anything of the accusation against the Prince; that neither he nor any of his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses in the case, and that the prosecution seems to be directed against his dead brother and not against the Prince.

Von Beust and the "Times."

VIENNA, March 11.—Vienna journals claim that the note recently forwarded to Rome by Baron von Beust was most emphatic in tone, and that the analysis of it made recently by the London *Times* does it no justice.

The Conspiracy Examination.

PARIS, March 11.—Day before yesterday the cells of the prison of Sainte Pelagie were carefully searched by the authorities. This is the prison where those are confined who were accused of conspiracy against the nation and the life of the Emperor. One of the results of this search is the transfer of seventy-four prisoners to Mazas Prison. Messrs. Henri Rochefort, Grousset, and Mourat are still detained in the prison of Sainte Pelagie, and are not allowed to see any visitors.

The magistrates to-day sentenced fourteen more persons to terms of imprisonment for participating in the disorders at Belleville last month.

The College Boat Race.

LONDON, March 11.—Experts are dissatisfied with the practice of the Oxford boat crew, and the opinion is general that Houblon is not a good stroke. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are practising regularly.

The American Mail Service.

LONDON, March 11.—The Chambers of Commerce of Belfast and Glasgow have remonstrated against the American mail service and the Government management of the English telegraphic system.

The Pope's Infallibility.

LONDON, March 11—3:30 P. M.—This evening's edition of the *Times* gives the following from the Roman frontier. On Monday the *schema* on infallibility was distributed to the members of the Council. It asserts that the Church possesses supreme and complete primacy, and that the principality over the Universal Church was received with plenitude of power from the Lord himself, by St. Peter, of whom the Pontiff is successor.

All questions of faith must be determined under that power, or else the words of the Lord to Peter would be disregarded. This is proved by the results in the Apostolic See, and the immaculate doctrine has always been fully maintained, and consequently we inculcate with the concurrence of the council, and define as a dogma of faith, that thanks to Divine assistance the Roman Pontiff, of whom it was said in the person of Peter by Christ, "I have prayed for all," cannot err when acting as the supreme teacher of all Christians.

The schema defines what the Church must hold in faith and morals, and that the prerogative of Papal infallibility extends over the same matters to which the infallibility of the Church is applicable. If any should dare, which God forbid, to controvert the present definition, let him know that he departs from the true faith.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Lieutenant Edward S. Keyser is ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia; Ensign James K. Cogswell to duty in the North Pacific squadron of the Pacific fleet; Ensign Francis H. Delano to